Hundred stories

Of

Hadhrat
Anas bin Maalik ↔

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Translation edited by
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(May ALLAAH protect him)

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Introduction

All praise belongs to ALLAAH, we laud Him, seek His assistance and from Him only do we seek forgiveness. We bring Imaan in Him and solely rely on Him. We seek ALLAAH's protection from the evil of ourselves and our actions. Whoever ALLAAH guides can never be led astray and whoever He leads astray can never be guided. We bear witness that there is none worthy of worship but ALLAAH and that our leader, intercessor and master Muhammed is his servant and Rasul. We seek ALLAAH's protection from Shaytaan the accursed. In the name of ALLAAH the Most Gracious Most Merciful.

"O you who have Imaan! Fear ALLAAH as He should be feared and do not pass away except as Muslims."

"O mankind! Fear your Rabb *(who created you from non-existence into existence and sustains you)* who created you from a single soul *(from Aadam _)*, created its spouse *(Hawwaa)* from it, and spread great numbers of men and women from the two *(from Aadam _ and Hawwaa)*. Fear that ALLAAH in Whom *(in whose name)* you ask *(things and take promises)* from each other and *(fear breaking)* family ties *(live amicably)*. Verily ALLAAH is Watchful over you *(He watches your actions and your behaviour towards others)*."

"O you who have Imaan! Fear ALLAAH and speak what is right *(speak the truth, speak with justice, speak of matters related to Deen and speak everything good, especially the Dhikr of ALLAAH)*. *(If you do this)* ALLAAH will correct *(accept)* your *(good)* deeds and forgive your sins. Whoever obeys ALLAAH and His Rasul has succeeded tremendously."[1]

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[1] This opening Khutbah (sermon) is referred to as "Khutbah-e-Haajat" and Rasulullaah taught the Sahabah to recite this Khutbah before beginning their speech.

One of the fundamental purposes of the Deen of Islaam is to guide people towards the straight path and remove them from the darkness of deviation. When this is achieved then they are rewarded with the bounties of this world and Aakhirah, acquiring eternal success and in addition a pure and noble society is created.

ALLAAH Ta'ala sent His final Rasul, Hadhrat Muhammad , to fulfil this momentous task, as was underlined by the following verse,

"It is He Who sent among the unlettered *(illiterate)* nation *(the Arabs)* a Rasul from themselves *(an Arab himself)* who recites His Aayaat *(of the Quraan)* to them, *(spiritually)* purifies them and teaches them the Book *(the Quraan)* and wisdom *(Sunnah)*. Without doubt, they *(most of the Arabs)* were in clear deviation *(error)* before this *(before the preaching of Rasulullaah)*." (Surah Jumu'ah: 2)

Therefore the purpose of Rasulullaah's Nabuwwat was to call people towards Tauheed and the Ibaadat of One ALLAAH, purify them and remove all those aspects which lead to the degradation of society.

Rasulullaah shouldered this responsibility and spent his day and night fulfilling this purpose. ALLAAH Ta'ala accepted the unparalleled sacrifices, sincere effort and constant propagation of His beloved Nabi and surrounded him with a noble group of followers, who would take on the responsibility of ALLAAH's Rasul and take the message of truth to the four corners of the world. This noble group of individuals, tutored and trained by His Nabi , sacrificed their lives to establish the Deen of Islaam and raised the flag of Islaam in the fortresses of the enemies of Islaam.

These noble personalities sacrificed everything for the Deen of ALLAAH and proved to the world that no Nabi had been granted followers as devoted and loyal as the companions of Muhammad. The efforts and sacrifices of thesegreat luminaries

established the Deen of Islaam like the ocean whose waves reach the shorelines of several continents.

Those whose hearts were engulfed with the sweetness of Imaan left this world having been blessed with the great bounty of complete conviction in ALLAAH Ta'ala and the Noble Quraan testifies to their lofty status.

"ALLAAH Ta'ala is pleased with the first to lead the way from the Muhaajireen, the Ansaar, and those who followed them with sincerity and they are pleased with Him. He has prepared for them such Jannaat beneath which rivers flow, in which they shall live forever. This is the ultimate success." (Surah Taubah: 100)

Their justice and piety was praised in the following manner in another verse,

"However, ALLAAH has made Imaan beloved to you, has made it beautiful within your hearts and has made Kufr, sin, and disobedience abhorrent *(a thing hated)* to you. Such people *(with these qualities)* are rightly guided." (Surah Hujuraat: 7)

In another verse,

"Muhammad is ALLAAH's Rasul and those with him *(the Sahabah)* are stern *(strong)* against the Kuffaar and *(yet)* compassionate *(sympathetic)* among themselves. You will see them sometimes bowing *(in Ruku)*, sometimes prostrating *(in Sajdah, always)* seeking ALLAAH's bounty and His pleasure. Their Hallmark *(by which they are recognised)* is on their faces because of the effect of prostration *(referring to the illumination and humility apparent on their faces)*. This is their description in the Torah and their description in the Injeel *(Bible)*." (Surah Fatah: 29)

Every Muslim should imitate the Sahabah and follow in their footsteps. It is incumbent upon us to inculcate to instill within ourselves the wisdom of Hadhrat Abu Bakr, firmness of Hadhrat Umar, modesty of Hadhrat Uthmaan, knowledge of Hadhrat Ali, humility of Hadhrat Hasan

, steadfastness of Hadhrat Hussein, leadership of Hadhrat Muawiyah, bravery of Hadhrat Hamza, Taqwa of Hadhrat Muaadh, conviction of Hadhrat Abbaas, perception of Hadhrat Ibn Mas'ood, reliance of Hadhrat Abu Hurairah, abstinence of Hadhrat Abu Dhar, generosity of Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan, worship of Hadhrat Ibn Umar, humbleness of Hadhrat Anas, honesty of Hadhrat Hudhaifah, as well as every praiseworthy trait of every Sahabi.

Amongst those aspects which are necessary for emulating the Sahabah is becoming acquainted with the lives and biographies of the Sahabah □. Our hearts will be enlightened by the lives of such luminaries such as the Khulafaa Raashideen, the Ulama, judges, wise, and brave amongst the Sahabah, whose hearts were filled with Imaan and love for Rasulullaah □, whose foreheads bear the marks of prostration made while immersed in the love for ALLAAH, whose tongues were ever engaged in the Dhikr of ALLAAH and whose every limb remained occupied in some form of obedience to ALLAAH Ta'ala. They are the true light of Islaam and the followers of the truth. Rasulullaah □ has said,

"My Sahabah are like stars; whosoever amongst them you will follow you will be rightly guided."

The book before you is a collection of stories regarding one of the special attendants of Rasulullaah □; Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik, which has been taken from reliable and authentic books of Hadeeth. We have endeavoured to encompass all those aspects which will leave the reader inspired and encourage him towards action.

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was that young Sahabi who spent ten years in the service of Rasulullaah □. There is probably not another example of another individual in the era of Nabuwwat who spent these vital years of his youth entirely in the service of Rasulullaah □. He spend his night and day, during a journey and when at home in the

company of Rasulullaah and during this time he not only learnt directly from Rasulullaah but was also granted the good fortune of being on the receiving end of the blessed supplications of Rasulullaah , where in some cases its acceptance was made apparent in this world and the rest will through the grace of ALLAAH come to the aid of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik on the Day of Qiyaamah.

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik would fulfil every order of Rasulullaah properly and appropriately, and his obedience made Rasulullaah extremely pleased. **Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik would say, "I remained in the service of Rasulullaah for ten years and during that time he never got angry with me nor ever asked me why I had failed to complete a task (as I always completed it)." Rasulullaah loved him dearly and would sometimes address him affectionately as "Son" or "Unais" (which is the diminutive noun of Anas).**

Whenever he would come to Rasulullaah , he would give Hadhrat Anas dry dates to eat and if food was present then he would join Rasulullaah . If it was afternoon then he would take rest with Rasulullaah and Rasulullaah would perform Salaah and supplicate for him.

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik has the unique honour of spending the most valuable period of his life, i.e. from the age of ten to twenty which is the years wherein a person is either made or broken, in the blessed company of Rasulullaah . Hadhrat Anas always remained in the company of Rasulullaah at all times whether in Madinah or on a journey, in public or in seclusion and before the law of Hijaab was revealed he would freely come in and out of the house of Rasulullaah .

Hadhrat Abu Bakr appointed Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik the governor of Bahrain and when he summoned him he also asked Hadhrat Umar for his opinion. Hadhrat Umar said,

Most definitely send Anas as governor to Bahrain, he is undoubtedly a most intelligent scribe. "[1]

It is clear that the constant company of Rasulullaah had made the mindset of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik one which was in accordance with the teachings of Nabuwwat and Deen.
The humble servant presents this effort before the readers with the hope that highlighting the life of this illustrious may lead to his own salvation. We appeal to the reader that if he stumbles upon any error while reading this book then he should understand it to be an error from a humble student and forgive us for it and if the reader derives benefit from this book then that was our objective.

We ask ALLAAH Ta'ala to grant us the ability to understand the lives of the Sahabah, instil within ourselves the same qualities, follow in their footsteps, remove the false practices of the deviated from our lives and inspire us to follow the blessed practices of those who are rightly guided.

We ask ALLAAH Ta'ala to reward our friends at 'Baitul Uloom' with a most gracious reward, who began this beneficial series of one hundred stories. At this point in time, 'Baitul Uloom' has published quite a few books on a hundred stories regarding various Sahabah. This effort began with a hundred stories on the Khulafaa Raashideen and on the request of the readers has expanded to include many other Sahabah as well. May ALLAAH Ta'ala accept all their Deeni efforts and efforts of reformation and grant them the ability to be of an even greater service to Deen. *Aameen*

In addition to all the brothers who were involved in the compilation and publication of this book we would like to express our gratitude to Hafiz Muhammed Junaid Saror who assisted us at every juncture. May ALLAAH Ta'ala reward him abundantly and accept him for further efforts of Deen.

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[1] 'Khairul Quroon kie Darsgah meh'

Muhammed Uwais Saror
Student and teacher
Jaamia Ashrafiyah
Lahore
14 August 2007

Brief biography of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔

Name and lineage

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ was commonly called Abu Hamzah and was awarded the title of 'Khaadimu Rasulillaah' (The attendant of Rasulullaah) . He was from Banu Najjaar, which was considered to be one of the noblest tribes in Madinah. His lineage is as follows,

Anas the son of Maalik, who was the son of Nadhraa, who was the son of Dhamdham, who was the son of Zaid, who was the son of Haraam, who was the son of Junub, who was the son of Aamir, who was the son of Ghanam, who was the son of Adie, who was the son of Najjaar.

His mother's name was Umie Sulaim Sahlah binte Milhaan Ansaariyah →. Her lineage meets that of his father in three places. Hadhrat Umie Sulaim → is regarded as amongst the devout and austere women of the era of Rasulullaah .

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was born ten years prior to Hijrat in Madinah and he was only nine years old when his mother embraced Islaam. His father became angry with his mother and migrated to Syria, where he died. His mother, Hadhrat Umie Sulaim then married Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari, who was amongst the esteemed personalities of the tribe of Khazraj. Hadhrat Umie Sulaim along with Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik went to stay in the home of Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari. Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was raised in this noble home and later proved to be one of the most remarkable personalities in the History of Islaam.

The name 'Abu Hamzah'

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik liked to eat a specific form of vegetable that was known as Hamzah and as a result of this became known as Abu Hamzah.

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Islaam enters the home of Hadhrat Anas ↔

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ was nine or ten years old when the call to Islaam began in Madinah. The tribe of Banu Najjaar were quickly inspired with Islaam and almost the entire tribe had embraced Islaam even before Rasulullaah had arrived in Madinah. Hadhrat Umie Sulaim → had also embraced Islaam before the second Agreement of Aqabah, but his father was an idol worshipper and being angry with his wife, migrated to Syria. Hadhrat Umie Sulaim → then married Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari ↔ on condition that he too embraces Islaam. He embraced Islaam and pledged his allegiance to Rasulullaah in the second agreement of Aqabah. In this manner the entire household of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ was blessed with the wealth of Imaan. His mother, Hadhrat Umie Sulaim →, was one of the early lights of Islaam and his step-father, Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari ↔, was one of its devout supporters and soldiers. He was raised by these two illustrious personalities and himself became an exemplary Muslim.

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The honour of attending to Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ؓ was only ten years old when that fortunate day arrived, which the people of Madinah had been waiting for anxiously, when Rasulullaah ﷺ arrived in Madinah and became known as Madinatur Rasul.

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ؓ was filled with enthusiasm, despite his young age, and along with the other youth of Madinah were searching the horizon for the light of Nabuwwat to appear, reciting couplets and singing poetic renditions in anticipation of the arrival of the 'Mercy to the worlds'.

After Rasulullaah ﷺ finally arrived in Madinah, Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari ؓ and Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ؓ went before Rasulullaah ﷺand requested him to accept Hadhrat Anas ؓ in his service. Rasulullaah ﷺ accepted their request and in this manner Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ؓ entered the home of Rasulullaah ﷺ.

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ؓ remained diligently in the service of Rasulullaah ﷺ until his demise. He remained in the company of Rasulullaah ﷺ for approximately ten years and was perpetually in the blessed company of Rasulullaah ﷺ.

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ؓ narrates that he was present on the day that Rasulullaah ﷺ left this world and there was no sadder or darker day than that.

Participation in Battles

The love which Hadhrat Anas had for Rasulullaah □ did not allow him to leave his company in any instance **and despite his young age during the battle of Badr (approximately twelve years old);** he too was standing in the rows of the Mujaahideen on this day, tending to Rasulullaah □. On account of his young age at that time, people would be in doubt as to whether he had participated in this great battle or not. **A person once asked him, "Were you present at Badr?" and he replied, "How could I be absent from Badr."**

A year after Badr, he participated in the battle of Uhud and Hadhrat Anas was still at a tender age. In Dhul-Qa'adah 6 A.H the treaty of Hudaibiyah took place and the pledge of Ridhwaan, and Hadhrat Anas was in the prime of his youth (i.e. sixteen years old) and now capable of rendering service in the battlefield. In 7 A.H Rasulullaah □ performed Umrah and Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was riding with Rasulullaah □. In the same year the battle of Khaibar took place, in which Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari and Hadhrat Anas were riding on the same horse but they were so close to Rasulullaah □that their thighs were rubbing against the thighs of Rasulullaah □as they rode. In 8 A.H the conquest of Makkah and the battle of Taif took place and in 10 A.H the final Hajj of Rasulullaah □; Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik participated in all these encounters and achieved success in this world and the Aakhirah.

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The status of Hadhrat Anas in the eyes of the Sahabah

Hadhrat Abu Bakr ↔ appointed Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ the governor of Bahrain and when he summoned him he also asked Hadhrat Umar ↔ for his opinion. Hadhrat Umar ↔ said,

"Most definitely send Anas ↔ as governor to Bahrain, he is undoubtedly a most intelligent scribe."[1]

After being governor of Bahrain, Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ settled in Basra, where he began his scholarly discourses. Hafiz Ibn Hajar Askalaani ↦ writes,

"He stayed in Madinah after the demise of Rasulullaah then participated in the conquests then settled in Basra, where he passed away."[2]

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[1] 'Khairul Quroon kie Darsgah meh'
[2] 'Al-Isaabah'

Demise

In the year 93 A.H, after Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik's ↔ age had exceeded one hundred, he fell ill. His students and well-wishers remained constantly by his side and people came from afar to come and see him during his illness. **When his death drew closer he instructed Hadhrat Thaabit Banaani, who was his closest student, to place the blessed hairs of Rasulullaah upon his tongue. Hadhrat Thaabit carried out his request and in this condition he passed away.** *To ALLAAH do we belong and unto Him shall we return.*

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ was 103 years old at the time of his demise and besides him there was no other Sahabi alive in Basra and with the exception of Hadhrat Abu Thufail ↔, no other Sahabi was alive in the entire Muslim empire.A large number of his students, family and friends were present in his Janaazah, which was performed by Fusthin bin Mudrak Kalaabi. He was buried close to his home in the area known as Thaf.

People were extremely grief stricken by the demise of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔, and it was certainly worth grieving over, as the disciples of Rasulullaah had left this world one at a time and now only two individuals remained who had been blessed with having seen Rasulullaah and now even one of them has left this world.

When Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ passed away a person said, "Distressing indeed!" People enquired why it was so distressing and he replied, "An innovator would come to me and whenever he would refute Hadeeth, I would take him to Hadhrat Anas ↔ who would relate the Hadeeth to him and settle his objections. Now which Sahabi remains to who l may take him?"

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Appearance

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was a handsome, well-built individual. He would apply Henna (Mehndi) to his beard. He would use a perfume called 'Khulooq' on his hands which would leave a lustre on his hands. He would wear a ring on his finger. **The author of 'Usdul Ghaabah' reports that the gem on his ring had an impression of a lion upon it.**

In his later years, his teeth began to weaken so they were plated in gold.

His hair was rather long in his childhood and Rasulullaah would place his hand upon his head, touching his hair in the process. Hadhrat Anas once wished to cut his hair but his mother, Hadhrat **Umie Sulaim , told him to not to cut it as Rasulullaah had placed his hand upon his hair.**

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik would wear clothes made from a fine cloth as well as a turban.

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Children

ALLAAH Ta'ala had blessed Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ with abundant wealth and numerous children. **When he passed away his children and grandchildren numbered more than a hundred[1].He had more than eighty sons and daughters.** The names of his famous sons were;

1. Abdullaah bin Anas
2. Ubaidullaah bin Anas
3. Zaid bin Anas
4. Yahya bin Anas
5. Khaalid bin Anas
6. Moosa bin Anas
7. Abu Bakr bin Anas
8. Baraa bin Anas
9. Alaa bin Anas
10. Umar bin Anas

His famous daughters were;

1. Hafsah binte Anas
2. Umie Amr binte Anas
3. Ramlah binte Anas
4. Umaimah binte Anas
5. Umie Haraam binte Anas

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[1] For a detailed biography pleased refer to 'Siyarus Sahabah', Usdul Ghaabah' and 'Aainah Seerat Anas' by Ibnus Shakoor.

Hundred stories of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ narrates that when Rasulullaah arrived in Madinah he had no servant, Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari ↔ took my hand and led me to Rasulullaah and said, "O Rasulullaah ! This is an intelligent youngster. He will remain in your service."

I then remained in the service of Rasulullaah whether on a journey or at home and Rasulullaah was so tolerant and understanding that if I ever did somethingimproperly, he never chastised me and if I neglected to do something important he never rebuked me.[1]

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[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Muslim', 'Tirmidhi', 'Abu Dawood', 'Ahmed'

The virtue of Mount Uhud

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that he accompanied Rasulullaah as his attendant to Khaibar and when returning, as they passed Mount Uhud, **Rasulullaah said,**

"This mountain loves us and we love it."

Rasulullaah then gestured towards Madinah and said,

"O ALLAAH! I declare the area between these two black sands sacred just as Hadhrat Ibraheem _ declared the city of Makkah to be sacred. O ALLAAH! Bless our Saa' and Mudd (two units of measure prevalent at that time)."[1]

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[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Muslim', 'Tirmidhi', 'Nasaai', 'Abu Dawood', 'Ibn Maajah', 'Ahmed'

The impression on the ring of Rasulullaah

Hadhrat Abu Bakr was appointed Khalifah after the demise of Rasulullaah and Hadhrat Abu Bakr assigned various responsibilities to the Sahabah in different provinces. Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was sent as governor to Bahrain and Hadhrat Abu Bakr sent a letter with him bearing the seal of the ring of Rasulullaah . **The seal had three lines; on one line was the word "Muhammed", on the next "Rasul", and the other "ALLAAH".**

The letters that Rasulullaah had sent to the various kings bore the same seal, which is as follows[1];

[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Nasaai', 'Abu Dawood', 'Ibn Maajah', 'Ahmed'

The revelation of the verse of Hijaab

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that when Rasulullaah arrived in Madinah he was ten years old and his mother ensured that he remained in the service of Rasulullaah and he remained in the service of Rasulullaah for ten years. When Rasulullaah passed away he was ten years old. He mentions, "When I remained in the service of Rasulullaah for ten years, **I was aware of a great many things and I am also aware of the method in which the law of Hijaab was revealed. The first verse in this regard was revealed on the marriage of Rasulullaah top Hadhrat Zainab binte Jahash** and Rasulullaah invited everyone for meals (Waleemah) the next day. After the meal all the Sahabah left but a few remained behind for a long time, engaged in conversation.

Rasulullaah himself got up and went outside and I followed him so that they would also leave. When Rasulullaah reached the house of Hadhrat Aisha he thought they might have left by now and returned home, I followed him as well. However when Rasulullaah returned he found that they were still engaged in conversation, so he left and I followed him.When Rasulullaah reached the house of Hadhrat Aisha he thought they might have left by now and returned home, and indeed they had finally left. Rasulullaah erected a veil between us and the verse of Hijaab was revealed.[1]

[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Muslim', 'Tirmidhi'

The right first

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates; when Rasulullaah arrived in Madinah I was ten years old and when Rasulullaah passed away I was twenty-years old. My mother and aunt would encourage me to remain in the service of Rasulullaah . One day Rasulullaah came to visit us and we milked our goat and after adding a little water to it presented it before Rasulullaah . Hadhrat Abu Bakr was sitting on the left of Rasulullaah and after drinking Rasulullaah passed the milk to a Bedouin on his right and said, **"The right first then the right."**[1]

Islaam is that unique Deen which awarded rights to every individual in society. The major difference between Islaam and the other religions is that in Islaam, Taqwa and one's character is what differentiates between members of society, regardless of one's ancestry and clan. Islaam is that pure Deen which removed the various hierarchies of society and made Taqwa the yardstick of honour.

إِنَّ اَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللهِ اَتْقٰكُمْ

"The most honoured in the sight of ALLAAH is the one possessing the most Taqwa."

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[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Tirmidhi', 'Abu Dawood, 'Ibn Maajah', 'Ahmed'

Rasulullaah's love for Hadhrat Anas

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik relates that Rasulullaah had the best character of all people. On one occasion Rasulullaah sent him on some errand and he thought to himself that he will not do it, even though he felt that should as it was the order of Rasulullaah . Nevertheless he went to play with the other children and completely forgot about the task Rasulullaah had given to him. During this time Rasulullaah arrived and held his neck. When Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik looked up he saw Rasulullaah smiling at him. Rasulullaah said, "O Unais (the name which Rasulullaah would affectionately address Hadhrat Anas by)! What happened to the task I had given you?" Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik replied, "Yes Rasulullaah ! I am going immediately to fulfil it." Hadhrat Anas narrates, "I remained in the service of Rasulullaah for ten years but he never scolded me nor rebuked me for failing to carry out a task."[1]

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[1] 'Muslim', 'Abu Dawood', 'Ibn Maajah', 'Ahmed'

The love for calabash

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik had a liking for calabash and he once mentioned the reason for this;

"On one occasion I was eating with Rasulullaah and there was calabash in the curry. Rasulullaah was eating the calabash with relish and I gauged that Rasulullaah had a liking for calabash. I continued placing the calabash before Rasulullaah so that he could eat it with ease."[1]

We learn from this incident that Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was so particular in observing the practices of Rasulullaah that he also liked whatever Rasulullaah liked. One is also able to gauge the perceptive eye of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik in the manner he took note of every action and preference of Rasulullaah . This is the manner that one should attend to one's teachers, mentors, and parents.

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[1] 'Ahmed'

Signs of Qiyaamah

On one occasion Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was rendering his discourse on Hadeeth when he said, **"I will narrate to you such a Hadeeth which you will not hear from anyone after me. I heard Rasulullaah saying,**

"Amongst the signs of Qiyaamah is that knowledge will subdued and ignorance will prevail, fornication will become widespread and the number of women will increase such that one man will have to see to the need of fifty women."[1]

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[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Muslim', 'Tirmidhi', 'Ibn Maajah', 'Ahmed'

Blessing in water

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ narrates that Rasulullaah once asked for a container of water and a small dish was brought before Rasulullaah . Rasulullaah then placed his fingers in the dish and water began gushing forth from the fingers of Rasulullaah . Such an abundant amount of water came out that more than seventy men were able to quench their thirst and perform Wudhu from it.[1]

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[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Muslim', 'Tirmidhi', 'Nasaai', 'Ahmed', 'Maalik'

Rasulullaah performs Salaah in the house of Hadhrat Anas

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that **his grandmother, Hadhrat Mulaikah , invited Rasulullaah to partake of meals and after the meal Rasulullaah said, "Let us all stand and perform Salaah."** There was a small mat in our home, which had become a little dirty due to being used to often. I cleaned it with water and then placed it before Rasulullaah . Rasulullaah stood in the front, an orphan and myself stood behind Rasulullaah and behind us were the women of the house. Rasulullaah then performed two rakaats of Salaah with us, after which he left.[1]

This was Nafl Salaah which Rasulullaah performed to teach and demonstrate to them the method of Salaah.

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[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Muslim', 'Tirmidhi', 'Nasaai', 'Abu Dawood', 'Ahmed', 'Maalik', 'Daarmie'

Inviting Rasulullaah for meals

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that on one occasion he went to find Rasulullaah and found him sitting in the Masjid with a few other people. When Rasulullaah saw him, he asked, "Abu Talha sent you to call me?" Hadhrat Anas replied that this was indeed so. Rasulullaah then asked, "To partake of meals?" Hadhrat Anas once again replied that this was correct. Rasulullaah then told all those present to stand and follow him. Hadhrat Anas walked ahead of all of them and led them to the house of Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari.[1]

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[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Muslim', 'Tirmidhi', 'Ahmed', 'Maalik', 'Daarmie'

Fearing the destruction of Deen

Imaam Zuhrie ↦ reports that on one occasion Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ met him in Damascus and Hadhrat Anas ↔ was weeping. **Imaam Zuhrie ↦ asked him why he was weeping and he replied,**

"Only Salaah had remained of the obedience I had seen in the time of Rasulullaah but now that too has been lost."[1]

Hafiz Ibn Hajar Askalaani ↦ says;

"Salaah being lost means that it was being delayed later that it s preferable time and not that Salaah was being discarded. It has been reported in reliable narrations that Hajjaaj and his advisor Waleed would delay the Salaah until its time had expired."[2]

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[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Tirmidhi', 'Ahmed'
[2] 'Fathul Baarie'

Hunting rabbits

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that on one occasion that they once saw a **rabbit** in the area called 'Marruth Thahraan' and everyone was trying to catch it. The others tired but he persevered and finally caught it. **He took it to Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari, who slaughtered it and sent its leg to Rasulullaah, who gladly accepted it and ate it.**[1]

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[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Muslim', 'Tirmidhi', 'Nasaai', 'Abu Dawood', 'Ibn Maajah', 'Ahmed'

Rasulullaah □ addresses the dead

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ narrates that they were once between Makkah and Madinah with Hadhrat Umar ↔ and when the night came they all were searching for the moon. Since Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ had excellent eyesight he was the first to see it. He later enquired from Hadhrat Umar ↔ if he too had seen the moon and Hadhrat Umar replied that he had not but would do so before retiring to bed. Hadhrat Umar ↔ then began relating to them the incidents of the battle of Badr and informed them that a day before the battle, Rasulullaah □ had said to them, "This is where so and so will be killed if ALLAAH wills, this is where so and so will be killed if ALLAAH wills, this is where so and so will be killed if ALLAAH wills." The next day ALLAAH Ta'ala proved the word of Rasulullaah □ to be true and on the exact spot which Rasulullaah □ had pointed out, each disbeliever was killed.

Rasulullaah □ instructed their bodies to be throw into a ditch and Rasulullaah □ then addressed them saying, "O so and so! Have you found the promise which ALLAAH made to you to be true? I have most definitely found the promise that my Rabb made to me to be true." Hadhrat Umar ↔ asked, "O Rasulullaah □! You address those who are dead." Rasulullaah □ replied, "They can hear it perfectly well but cannot answer."[1]

[1] 'Ahmed'

The last gaze of Rasulullaah

Imaam Zuhrie ↦ relates that Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔, who was the special attendant of Rasulullaah , narrated to them that Hadhrat Abu Bakr ↔ was instructed to perform the Salaah in the final illness of Rasulullaah . During this time, on Monday, they were performing Salaah with Jamaat when Rasulullaah lifted the veil and gazed upon all of the Sahabah as they performed Salaah. Rasulullaah was standing and his face was shining like the full moon. Rasulullaah smiled with approval at them. The Sahabah were overjoyed and were about to break their Salaah, Hadhrat Abu Bakr ↔ had also begun to step back to join the rows, thinking that Rasulullaah would lead the Salaah. Rasulullaah gestured to them that they should complete their Salaah, after which Rasulullaah closed the veil and it was on this day that Rasulullaah passed away.[1]

iI

[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Muslim', 'Ibn Maajah', 'Nasaai', 'Ahmed'

Rasulullaah's supplication

On one occasion Rasulullaah came to the house of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik and Hadhrat Umie Sulaim presented dates and butter before Rasulullaah . However Rasulullaah instructed them to keep the dates and butter as he was fasting. Rasulullaah then began performing Nafl Salaah in the corner of their house and also supplicate for Hadhrat Umie Sulaim and her family. Hadhrat Umie Sulaim said, "O Rasulullaah ! Also make a special supplication for my son and your attendant." Rasulullaah then supplicated for Hadhrat Anas for the best in this world and the Aakhirah and also asked,

"O ALLAAH! Grant him wealth and children and bless him therein."

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik would say, "I then became the wealthiest of the Ansaar and my daughter Aaminah has informed me that from my offspring more than one hundred and twenty have passed away."[1]

lL

[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Muslim', 'Tirmidhi', 'Ahmed'

Protecting the secret of Rasulullaah

On one occasion Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ related an incident of his childhood to his student, Hadhrat Thaabit ↦;

"On one occasion I was playing with the other children when Rasulullaah arrived and after greeting me, sent me to on an errand. On account of this, I was delayed in returning home and my mother enquired the reason for my late arrival. I informed her that Rasulullaah ↔ had sent me on an errand and she asked me what it was. I told her that it was the secret of Rasulullaah . When my mother heard this she advised me, "Do not tell anyone the secret of Rasulullaah ."

Thereafter Hadhrat Anas ↔ said, "O Thaabit! If I were to inform anyone of this secret than I would have informed you."[1]

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[1] 'Muslim', 'Ahmed'

The condition of the Ummat

On one occasion Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik said to his companions, "I no longer see anything that was prevalent during the time of Rasulullaah ." A person asked, "What is your opinion of Salaah?" Hadhrat Anas replied, "You know full well the shortcomings that are in your Salaah."[1]

lL

[1] 'Ahmed'

The exemplary lifestyle

The student of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔, Hadhrat Moosa bin Ibraheem bin Abi Raabi'ah, narrates that he once came to Hadhrat Anas ↔ and he was performing Salaah with his entire body wrapped in one cloth and his shawl was left on the side. **He asked, "Are you reading Salaah in one cloth?" Hadhrat Anas ↔ replied, "I have seen Rasulullaah reading like this."[1]**

iI

[1] ibid

When you conform

Mouhub bin Abdur Rahmaan bin Azhar relates that Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ would sometimes oppose Hadhrat Umar bin Abdul Azeez ↦. One day Umar bin Abdul Azeez ↦ asked him the reason for this and Hadhrat Anas ↔ replied,

"I have seen Rasulullaah perform Salaah, when your Salaah conforms to the Salaah of Rasulullaah then I will read Salaah with you but as long as it does not conform then I will read my Salaah and return home."[1]

lL

[1] 'Ahmed'

Day and night in the service of Rasulullaah

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that Rasulullaah once said to him at the time of Sehri, "O Anas! I wish to fast today. Bring something for me to eat." Hadhrat Anas says that he brought some dates and water for Rasulullaah . Hadhrat Bilaal had already given the Adhaan for Tahajjud Salaah when Rasulullaah instructed him to call someone to partake of meals with him. Hadhrat Anas called Hadhrat Zaid bin Thaabit whosaid, "O Rasulullaah ! I have already had some wheat and intend to fast." Rasulullaah replied, "I also intend to fast." Hadhrat Zaid bin Thaabit then joined Rasulullaah for Sehri.[1]

iI

[1] ibid

The order to seek permission to enter

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ narrates that he would attend to Rasulullaah and would enter without permission (as he was still young) but one day when he arrived at the door of Rasulullaah , and Rasulullaah informed him,

"O my beloved son! A new order had been revealed by ALLAAH; now do not enter without seeking permission."[1]

lL

[1] ibid

Hadhrat Anas describes Rasulullaah

On one occasion Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ said, "I have never smelt any fragrance more beautiful than the perspiration of Rasulullaah ; no perfume or musk can surpass it. I have never touched anything softer than the palms of Rasulullaah ; silk cannot even compare to the softness of his palm." On hearing this, his student, Hadhrat Thaabit ↦ said, "I feel as if I can see Rasulullaah with my own eyes and am hearing his words." Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔, "Why should you not feel that way? I have hope that when I meet Rasulullaah on the day of Qiyaamah, I will say, "O Rasulullaah ! I am your humble attendant." I remained in the service of Rasulullaah for ten years and I was a small child at the time but even though my service could have been to the liking of Rasulullaah , he never scolded me nor rebuked me."[1]

iI

[1] 'Ahmed'

Superior than gold and silver of this world

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari sent me to convey the glad tidings of the victory of Tustar to Hadhrat Umar. Six men of the tribe Bakr bin Waa'il had renounced Islaam and joined the Kuffaar and Hadhrat Umar asked me about them. I said, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! They have renounced Islaam and joined the Mushrikeen. The remedy is only that they should be captured and killed." Hadhrat Umar replied, "If they reach me unscathed then this will be dearer to me than the all the gold and silver of this world." I asked, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! If you were to meet them what would you do?" **Hadhrat Umar answered, "I would attempt to lead them back through that door of Islaam from which they had left. If they return to Islaam then I will accept it and if they do not then I will imprison them."[1]**

[1] 'Kanzul Ummaal', 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

After the demise of Hadhrat Abu Bakr

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that when he returned back to Madinah, Hadhrat Abu Bakr had passed away and Hadhrat Umar had been appointed Khalifah. I went to Hadhrat Umar and said to him, "Extend your hand so that I may pledge my allegiance to you in the same manner that I pledged my allegiance to Hadhrat Abu Bakr before you that to the best of my abilities I will listen and obey."[1]

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[1] 'Kanzul Ummaal'

The happiest and saddest day

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates thathe was playing with the other children in the streets of Madinah when people began to shout that Muhammad has arrived. He rushed to go and see but could not see anything until Rasulullaah and Hadhrat Abu Bakr had entered Madinah and they both dismounted in a barren land. **They then sent someone to inform the Ansaar of their arrival and five hundred Ansaar arrived to welcome them and said to them,** "Follow us, you are both safe and whatever you say will be followed." Rasulullaah and Hadhrat Abu Bakr were walking between the Ansaar and all the people of Madinah came out of their houses to welcome them. The young girls were standing on their roofs, pushing each other, each trying to see Rasulullaah . They asked each other, "Which one is Rasulullaah ?" We never saw a spectacle like this ever before.

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that he saw the day Rasulullaah arrived in Madinah and he also saw the day when Rasulullaah left this world, and he never seen any days the same as these.

He never saw a day as happy as the day Rasulullaah arrived in Madinah and he never saw a day as sad as the day Rasulullaah left this world.

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The Battle of Hunain

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that on the day of Hunain the tribes of Hawaazin and Ghatfaan, etc had come out with their livestock and children into the battlefield (which was the practice of that age, in order to keep a person steadfast in battle and deter him from fleeing as then he would lose everything) and there were ten thousand Muslims with Rasulullaah and those Makkans whom Rasulullaah had forgiven and not killed despite gaining authority over them. When the battle began they all fled from the battlefield and Rasulullaah was left alone. Rasulullaah shouted two things on that day separately; first he called to his right, "O Ansaar!" The Ansaar cried, "We are present, O Rasulullaah , rejoice we are here." Rasulullaah then called to his left, "O Ansaar!" The Ansaar cried, "We are present, O Rasulullaah , rejoice we are here." Rasulullaah was riding a white mule on that day and he dismounted and said, "I am the servant of ALLAAH and His Rasul." The Mushrikeen were then defeated and Rasulullaah gained a large amount of booty, which he distributed amongst the Muhaajireen and the new Muslims from Makkah, and the Ansaar received nothing. A few of the Ansaar were upset by this and said, "When it is times of difficulty we are called upon but when the spoils of war are being distributed others are called."

Somehow Rasulullaah came to know of this and he gathered the Ansaar in one tent to address them. Rasulullaah said to them, "O group of Ansaar! What is this that I am hearing?" They all remained silent. Rasulullaah repeated, "O group of Ansaar! What is this that I am hearing?" Again they all remained silent and Rasulullaah said, "Are you not pleased that others take wealth back to their homes but you take the Rasul of ALLAAH to yours?" They all replied that they are extremely pleased with this and Rasulullaah added, "If everyone were to tread one path and the Ansaar another then I would tread the path of the Ansaar."

Hadhrat Hishaam narrates that he asked Hadhrat Anas , "Were you also present here?" Hadhrat Anas replied, "How could I not be present?"

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Hadhrat Jareer's love for Hadhrat Anas

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that he had accompanied Hadhrat Jareer on a journey and Hadhrat Jareer had shown him extreme kindnessand generosity. Hadhrat Jareer said, "I saw the treatment that the Ansaar showed to Rasulullaah which is why whenever I see any of the Ansaar I ensure to show kindness to him.[1]

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[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

Reward for tending to others

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that they were travelling with Rasulullaah , some of them were fasting while others were not, until they decided stop to set camp. It was an extremely hot day and **one could only shade himself with his shawl, while others used their hands to protect themselves from the sun.** As soon as they stopped to camp those who were fasting fell to the ground and those who were not fasting erected the tent and took the animals to water. **Rasulullaah then said, "Today those who are not fasting have taken all the reward."**[1]

At times there is a greater need for service and in such times it merits greater reward then even Nafl Fast. **This is an excellent prescription of Deen that a person carries out actions in accordance with the time and place.** Nafl Ibaadat will not merit the same reward in the case of a wealthy person and for the poor the first responsibility is to one's family and children.

iI

[1] ibid

Hadhrat Anas bin Nathar's desire for martyrdom

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ narrates that his paternal uncle, Hadhrat Anas bin Nathar ↔, could not participate in Badr and he said to Rasulullaah , "O Rasulullaah ! I could not participate in the first battle that you fought against the Mushrikeen but if the opportunity arises to fight them again then I will prove myself to ALLAAH. Later on the Day in Uhud when the Muslims were being defeated, Hadhrat Anas bin Nathar ↔ said, "O ALLAAH! I asked your forgiveness for whatever the Sahabah have done and I distance myself from whatever the Mushrikeen have done." After saying this he charged forward and said to Hadhrat Sa'ad bin Muaadh ↔as he passed him, "I take an oath by father! I perceive the fragrance of Jannat coming from Mount Uhud."

Hadhrat Sa'ad bin Muaadh ↔ later narrated this incident to Rasulullaah and said, "O Rasulullaah ! I could not do what Hadhrat Anas (bin Nathar) ↔ went forward to achieve."

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ relates that they counted on his body more than eighty wounds. The Mushrikeen had mutilated his body and severed his nose, ears, etc, because of which he was unrecognisable. **It was only his sister who was able to recognise him from his hands.** Hadhrat Anas ↔ states that he is of the opinion that the following verse was revealed regarding Hadhrat Anas bin Nathar ↔ and others like him,

"From the believers are those who fulfil what they had promised to ALLAAH."[1]

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[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

In the nets of the enemy

Hadhrat Ishaaq bin Abdullaah bin Abi Talha (ؓ) reports that Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ؓ and his brother were present in the siege on the forts of Hareeq in Iraq. The enemy placed nets on blazing chains which they would throw upon the Muslims and whichever Muslim would get ensnared it, they would pull him towards them. They managed to trap Hadhrat Anas ؓ in this manner but his brother, Hadhrat Baraa bin Maalik ؓ ran forward and grabbed the blazing hot chain with his bare hands. He did not let go until he was able to cut the net from the chain. When he looked at his hand after cutting the net free he saw that he could see the bone of his hand; all the flesh had been burnt away. In this manner Allah Ta'ala saved Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ؓ.

In another narration it is mentioned that when Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ؓ was ensnared in the net, the enemy began to pull him towards them such that his feet was already off the ground. His brother, Hadhrat Baraa bin Maalik ؓ, was engaged in fighting the enemy when people called out to him to save his brother. **He ran forward and after jumping on to the wall grabbed hold of the blazing chain and began pulling it. Smoke was rising from his hand on account of the chain burning through his flesh. He did not let go and continued to pull it until he was able to cut the net from the chain.** When he looked at his hand he saw that the flesh had been burnt away and he was able to see the bone beneath. It was on

account of his bravery that Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was saved.[1]

I have attained success

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that when his maternal uncle, Hadhrat Haraam bin Milhaan was stabbed with a spear in the encounter of B'ir Ma'oonah, he rubbed the blood over his mouth and head, after which he said, "I take an oath by the Rabb of the Ka'abah! I have attained success."

Waaqidi narrates that the person who had stabbed Hadhrat Haraam was Jabbaar bin Sulami Kilaabi. When Jabbaar bin Sulami enquired why Hadhrat Haraam had claimed to have attained success he was told that he has attain success by attaining Jannat. Jabbaar then exclaimed, "I take an oath by ALLAAH! Haraam has spoken the truth." After which Jabbaar bin Sulami embraced Islaam.[2]

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[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'
[2] ibid

Dearing bravery during the battle of Yamaamah

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ﷺ narrates that when the Muslims were on the verge of defeat during the battle of Yamaamah, I saw Hadhrat Thaabit bin Qais ﷺ applying perfume and preparing to march into the battlefield. I said to him, "My uncle! Do you not see that the Muslims are retreating?" He replied, "We never fought like this when we were with Rasulullaah . You people have given your enemies a terrible habit (by retreating). I am free from the evil that these renegades have spread and I am free from what the Muslims are doing also (i.e. fleeing)." He then charged the enemy and fought them until he was martyred.[1]

lL

[1] ibid

The martyrdom of Hadhrat Baraa bin Maalik ↔

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ narrates, I went to my brother and he was singing something. I said to him, "ALLAAH Ta'ala has given you a much better thing (i.e. the Quraan) to recite than these poems." He replied, "You are afraid that I might die on my bed. Never! I take an oath by ALLAAH! He will not deprive me of this bounty (i.e. Martyrdom). I have killed a hundred on my own and those who I have killed assisted by others are even more than this."

Imaam Haakim reports that Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ narrated on the battle of Aqabah, when the Muslims were defeated by the Persians and had regrouped in one corner, that Hadhrat Baraa bin Maalik ↔ mounted his horse and said to his companions while someone was spurring his horse forward from behind him, "You have given your enemies a terrible habit (by retreating)." After saying this he launched such a severe attack on the enemy, granting victory to the Muslims and in which he was martyred.[1]

iI

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

Why are we negligent of the Aakhirah

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that he had accompanied Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari on a journey. Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari was addressing people most eloquently, after which he said to Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik, "What relation do we have with these talks. Let us sit and remember ALLAAH because these people will tire my voice." **He then said, "O Anas! What has made people negligent of the Aakhirah and what has prevented them from it?" Hadhrat Anas replied, "Desires and Shaytaan."Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari answered, "No! I take an oath by ALLAAH! They have abandoned the Aakhirah because the world is before them and the Aakhirah will come later. If they were able to see the Aakhirah with their own eyes then they would never abandon it or doubt it."[1]**

[1] ibid

Small steps to the Masjid

Hadhrat Thaabit ↦ reports that he had accompanied Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ to a city named Zaawiyah (close to Basra) when they heard the Adhaan. As soon as they heard the Adhaan, Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ began to take small steps until they reached the Masjid. He then said, "O Thaabit! Do you know why I walked in this manner?" Hadhrat Thaabit replied that ALLAAH knows best. Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ then explained, "So that my steps would be increased towards Salaah."[1]

The noble company of Rasulullaah had created such a desire for A'amaal that they would strive to earn its rewards. Hadhrat Abu Hurairah ↔ would wash pass the necessary portion needed to be washed in Wudhu so that its glow might increase on the Day of Qiyaamah. Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ would take small steps towards the Masjid to increase the reward derived there from.

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[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

The miraculous feat of Hadhrat Anas

Hadhrat Thumamah bin Abdullaah ↦ reports that the gardener of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ complained to him about the harm the lack of rain had caused to his crops. Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ asked for some water to be brought, made Wudhu and then performed Salaah. He then asked the gardener if any clouds had appeared in the sky. The gardener said that he could not see even a single cloud. Hadhrat Anas ↔ went back inside and performed Salaah again. He then asked the gardener if there were any clouds and the gardener replied that there were none. This continued for three or four times after which the gardener replied that there was a cloud the size of the wing of a bird. Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ continued performing Salaah and supplicating until the gardener informed him that the sky was now overcast and it was raining.

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ told the gardener to see till where the rain was falling. When the gardener returned he informed him that the rain had not passed the forts of Masireen and Ghathbaan (i.e. it was only raining on the land of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔).[1]

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[1] ibid

Etiquettes of learning

Hadhrat Yazeed Raqqaashi ↦ says that when Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ would narrate Hadeeth to them, he would say, "These Ahaadeeth were not taught in the manner that you and your companions learn it; where one person narrates and the others listen. **Instead the Sahabah would sit after Fajr Salaah in groups, wherein they would recite the Quraan and relate Hadeeth to each other."**[1]

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[1] 'Majmauz Zawaaid', 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

Love for Hadhrat Thaabit Banaani

The slave of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔, Hadhrat Jameelah, reports then when Hadhrat Thaabit Banaani ↦ would come to visit Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔, he would say, "Bring a little perfume for me to rub on to my hands as Thaabit has come and **he will not be pleased until he kisses my hand."**[1]

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[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

The blessings of Jihaad

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari sent him to Hadhrat Umar, who asked him in what condition he had left Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari. **Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik replied, "I left him in that condition that he was teaching the people the Quraan." Hadhrat Umar replied, "Listen well! He is an extremely intelligent individual but do not tell him I said this."** Hadhrat Umar then asked, "And in what condition did you leave the Bedouins?" Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik enquired, "Are you enquiring about the tribe of Ash'ar?" Hadhrat Umar answered, "No! The people of Basra." Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik said, "If they were to hear this then they would be very unhappy." Hadhrat Umar replied, "Do not tell them but they are Bedouins except for whoever amongst them strives in Jihaad."[1]

iI

[1] 'Tabqaat Ibn Sa'ad'

The method of observing Ihraam

Hadhrat Jareer ↦ reports that Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ wore his Ihraam from Irq and until the time he came out of Ihraam **we did not hear him say anything except the Dhikr of ALLAAH. When he came out of Ihram, he said to me, "O my nephew! This is the method of observing Ihraam."**[1]

Ihraam is the name of suppressing one's desires and abstaining from some of that which is Halaal. Therefore a person should adopt all those actions which lead to the pleasure and obedience of ALLAAH. The practice of Hadhrat Anas ↔ indicates this.

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[1] ibid

A few blessed words

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that he was sitting in the presence of Rasulullaah one day when a person came and after greeting Rasulullaah and everyone present saying,

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ

Rasulullaah replied to him saying,

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

When the person sat he said,

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلهِ حَمْدًا كَثِيْرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيْهِ كَمَا يُحِبُّ رَبُّنَا اَنْ يُّحْمَدَ وَ يَنْبَغِىْ لَهُ

"I praise ALLAAH abundantly, purely, and filled with blessing as our Rabb loves to be praised and is appropriate for him."

Rasulullaah asked him to repeat what he had said and he repeated it once again. Rasulullaah then said, "I take an oath by that Being who has control of my life! Ten angels ran forward to write the reward of that phrase, each desiring to write it but none of them could understand how they should write it. They therefore took this phrase before ALLAAH Ta'ala, Who instructed them, "Write it as My servant has said it."[1]

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

Hadhrat Anas supplicates for the people of Basra

Hadhrat Abdullaah Rumie ↦ reports that Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ was residing in the city of Zaawiyah, when someone came to him and said, **"Your brother from Basra has come to you so that you may supplicate for him."** Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ supplicated,

"O ALLAAH! Forgive us and have mercy upon us. Grant us good in this world and good in the Aakhirah and save us from the fire of Jahannam."

They asked him to supplicate further and he repeated the same supplication after which he said, "If you are granted this than you have been granted good in this world and the Aakhirah."[1]

iI

[1] ibid

Hadhrat Anas supplicates for his brother

Hadhrat Thaabit ↦ reports that whenever Hadhrat Anas ↔ would supplicate for his brother he would say, "O ALLAAH! Shower upon him the mercy of the pious who are not evil or oppressive, who spend the night in Ibaadat and the day fasting."[1]

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[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

A noble household

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was nine or ten years old when the call to Islaam began in Madinah. The tribe of Banu Najjaar were quickly inspired with Islaam and almost the entire tribe had embraced Islaam even before Rasulullaah had arrived in Madinah. Hadhrat Umie Sulaim had also embraced Islaam before the second Agreement of Aqabah, but his father was an idol worshipper and being angry with his wife, migrated to Syria. Hadhrat Umie Sulaim then married Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari on condition that he too embraces Islaam. He embraced Islaam and pledged his allegiance to Rasulullaah in the second agreement of Aqabah. In this manner the entire household of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was blessed with the wealth of Imaan. His mother, Hadhrat Umie Sulaim, was one of the early lights of Islaam and his step-father, Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari, was one of its devout supporters and soldiers. He was raised by these two illustrious personalities and himself became an exemplary Muslim.[1]

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[1] 'Siyarus Sahabah'

The Rasul has arrived

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was only ten years old when that fortunate day arrived, which the people of Madinah had been waiting for anxiously, **when Rasulullaah arrived in Madinah and it became known as "Madinatur Rasul".**

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was filed enthusiasm, despite his young age, and along with the other youth of Madinah were searching the horizon for the light of Nabuwwat to appear, reciting couplets and singing poetic renditions of "The Rasul has arrived" in anticipation of the arrival of the 'Mercy to the worlds'.

The youth were walking through the streets of Madinah and the chants of "The Rasul has arrived" could be heard echoing from every corner. The people of Madinah scanned the horizon in anticipation but the desert sands remained undisturbed until suddenly two silhouettes could be seen. Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik surrendered his heart and soul to the last of the Ambiyaa and attained the status of becoming a blessed companion of Rasulullaah .

After Rasulullaah finally arrived in Madinah, Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari and Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik went before Rasulullaah and requested him to accept Hadhrat Anas in his service. Rasulullaah accepted their request and in this manner Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik entered the home of Rasulullaah .[1]

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[1] 'Siyarus Sahabah'

Attending to Rasulullaah

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik diligently remained in the service of Rasulullaah until his demise. He remained in the service of Rasulullaah for approximately ten years and was extremely proud of this fact. **It was his routine that immediately after Fajr Salaah he would come to the house of Rasulullaah and remain there until the afternoon.** He would then return after a little while and remain with Rasulullaah until Asr and after performing Asr Salaah would return home. There was a Masjid in his district, where people would await his arrival and only commence the Salaah after he arrived.

Besides the times mentioned above he would attend to Rasulullaah at other times as well. One day Hadhrat Anas was returning in the afternoon after completing all his errands, when he saw some children playing in the street. During this time Rasulullaah arrived and the other children informed Hadhrat Anas. Rasulullaah sent Hadhrat Anas on an errand and himself sat in the shade of a wall. Hadhrat Anas was delayed in reaching home and Hadhrat Umie Sulaim enquired from him the reason for his late arrival. Hadhrat Anas informed her that Rasulullaah had sent him on an errand. She enquired what the errand was and Hadhrat Anas replied that it was a secret. Hadhrat Umie Sulaim in turn replied, "Do not disclose the secret of Rasulullaah to anyone." Hadhrat Anas never mentioned what was the task given to him by Rasulullaah to anyone.

Hadhrat Anas ↔ once said to his devoted student, Hadhrat Thaabit Banaani ↦, "O Thaabit! If I were to inform anyone of this secret than I would have informed you."[1]

iI

[1] ibid

The Sehri of Rasulullaah

One day before the time of Fajr, Rasulullaah told Hadhrat Anas ↔ that he would like to fast, so he should bring for him something to eat. Hadhrat Anas ↔ quickly brought some dates and water, which he presented before Rasulullaah . Rasulullaah partook of Sehri and then prepared for Fajr Salaah.[1]

iI

[1] 'Siyarus Sahabah'

Sent to Bahrain

Hadhrat Abu Bakr ↔ was appointed Khalifah after the demise of Rasulullaah and Hadhrat Abu Bakr ↔ intended to put him in charge of collecting Zakaat in Bahrain. He also asked Hadhrat Umar ↔ for his opinion and Hadhrat Umar ↔ said, "Anas ↔ is undoubtedly a most intelligent individual and I agree with whatever duty you will assign to him." Hadhrat Anas ↔ was summoned before the Khalifah and he was sent to Bahrain.

Hadhrat Umar ↔ sent Hadhrat Anas ↔ along with a few Sahabah to Basra during his Khilaafat for the purpose of teaching the people. This group comprised of approximately ten people. Hadhrat Anas ↔ then settled in Basra and spent the remained of his life here.[1]

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[1] ibid

Hajjaaj seeks forgiveness from Hadhrat Anas ↔

When Hajjaaj bin Yusuf, who was the governor of the Umayyad Khalifah Abdul Malik bin Marwaan, came to Basra he called Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ before him and chastised him. He then placed a collar around his neck to further disgrace him. Hajjaaj bin Yusuf was of the opinion that Hadhrat Anas ↔ was a trouble maker and said when seeing him, "He is cunning! He sometimes sides with Mukhtaar and sometimes with Ibn Ash'ath. I have prepared a severe punishment for him." Hadhrat Anas calmly asked, "May ALLAAH Ta'ala grant understanding to the Ameer, for whom have you prepared this punishment?" Hajjaaj replied, "I have prepared it for you." Hadhrat Anas ↔ remained silent and returned home. He then wrote a letter to the Khalifah Abdul Malik bin Marwaan complaining to him of the harsh treatment of Hajjaaj bin Yusuf. When Abdul Malik received the letter he was furious and wrote to Hajjaaj instructing him to immediately seek forgiveness from Hadhrat Anas ↔ and if he fails to do so then he will be severely punished.

Hajjaaj bin Yusuf along with his courtiers arrived at the house of Hadhrat Anas ↔ and sought his forgiveness. He also pleaded with Hadhrat Anas ↔ to write a letter to the Khalifah informing him that he has forgiven him. Hadhrat Anas ↔ accepted his request and wrote to the Khalifah.[1]

[1] ibid

Blessing in his progeny

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik had the largest family from all of the Ansaar, which was the result of the supplication of Rasulullaah which he made when visiting their home and Hadhrat Umie Sulaim asked Rasulullaah to supplicate for them. The final words of this supplication was,

"O ALLAAH! Increase his wealth and offspring and enter him in to Jannat."

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ would say that two of these have already come true,

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ had been blessed in his wealth to such an extent that he was the wealthiest of all the Ansaar and his own children numbered eighty excluding his grandchildren. In short when Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ passed away he left behind a family of more than one hundred and twenty people consisting of his children and grandchildren.

Some of his famous sons are;

1. Abdullaah bin Anas
2. Ubaidullaah bin Anas
3. Zaid bin Anas
4. Yahya bin Anas
5. Khaalid bin Anas
6. Moosa bin Anas
7. Abu Bakr bin Anas
8. Baraa bin Anas
9. Alaa bin Anas
10. Umar bin Anas

And a few of his famous daughters were;

1. Ramlah binte Anas
2. Umaimah binte Anas
3. Umie Haraam binte Anas

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ loved his children deeply and they would spend majority of the time in his home. **Another reason for this close bond was that he taught his children himself. Many of his children became Imaams of Hadeeth and were regarded in high esteem by their peers amongst the**

Taabi'een. This was all the effects of the teaching of Hadhrat Anas ↔.

In addition to being an expert scholar, Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ was also an expert archer. He trained his children in the art of archery as well. He would let his children shoot first and when they would miss then he would demonstrate the proper method to them and hit the target dead on. Training one's children in archery was a common practice amongst the Ansaar.[1]

iI

[1] 'Siyarus Sahabah'

Love for Rasulullaah

Whenever Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik would talk of Rasulullaah then he would begin weeping and could not control his tears. One day he was talking about the appearance of Rasulullaah , mentioning each characteristic with deep emotion and love, allowing the listener to visualise Rasulullaah . This reminded him of his days with Rasulullaah when he would sleep in the lap of Rasulullaah . Hadhrat Anas was proudof being the attendant of Rasulullaah and while describing Rasulullaah , he began weeping and exclaimed, "On the Day of Qiyaamah I will present myself before Rasulullaah and say, "Your humble attendant is present."[1]

lL

[1] ibid

Kissing the hand of Rasulullaah

Every gathering of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ was filled with mention of Rasulullaah and he would often repeat for his students the incidents from the days of Nabuwwat. At times while talking he could not hold back his tears and when they began to flow there was no holding them back. He would become besides himself but this was such a condition which could not be cured by physicians. He would then return home, take out his keepsakes from the era of Risaalat and then only would he find solace.

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ was so filled with love for Rasulullaah that this love would rub off on to his audience, infusing them with love for Rasulullaah as well. Hadhrat Thaabit ↦ was the devoted student of Hadhrat Anas ↔ and was the replica of his mentor. He would always ask him about the era of Risaalat and one day he enquired if Hadhrat Anas ↔ had ever kissed the hand of Rasulullaah . Hadhrat Anas ↔ replied that he had and Hadhrat Thaabit ↦ went into a state of ecstasy, asking Hadhrat Anas ↔ to extend his hand as he wished to kiss it.[1]

iI

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[1] ibid

The Salaah of Hadhrat Anas

The greatest act In Islaam after the belief in Tauheed is Salaah. The Sahabah would endeavour to emulate the diligence, attention, and etiquette with which Rasulullaah would perform Salaah. Many Sahabah performed Salaah in the manner that Rasulullaah did but the manner in which Hadhrat Anas emulated Rasulullaah's Salaah was exemplary. The heart of Hadhrat Anas had been ignited by the heart of the final Rasul of all the Ambiyaa. **Hadhrat Abu Hurairah would say when seeing Hadhrat Anas performing Salaah, "I have never seen anyone reading Salaah closer to Rasulullaah then Ibn Umie Sulaim (i.e. Hadhrat Anas).**[1]

lL

[1] 'Siyarus Sahabah'

Brought back to life

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ narrates that they went to visit an Ansaari youth who was ill and he passed away in their presence. They closed his eyes and covered his body, then someone amongst them advised his mother to be patient and remain hopeful for reward. His mother enquired, "Has he passed away?" They informed her that he had just passed on, on which his mother lifted both her hand and began to supplicate, "O ALLAAH! I brought Imaan and migrated for You, and whenever I was faced with any difficulty I supplicated to You and You removed that difficulty. I ask You to remove this difficulty for me." While supplicating her son lifted the cloth from his face and sat up on the bed, and after a little while joined them for meals. **The narrations reported in 'Baihaqi' mentions that the name of this women was Ummus Saa'ib, who was aged and had gone blind.**[1]

iI

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

Three unique qualities of this Ummat

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Aun ↦ reports that Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ said that there are three qualities of this Ummat that if the Bani Israa'eel were to have possessed then no nation would be able to equal them. They asked him what these three qualities were and he said, "We were once sitting with Rasulullaah on Suffaah when a Muhaajir woman came to Rasulullaah with her son, who had already attained puberty. Rasulullaah instructed the woman to join the woman of Madinah and told her son to sit with them. After sometime he fell ill and passed away after a few days. Rasulullaah closed his eyes and instructed them to prepare for his Janaazah. After Ghusal was given to his body, Rasulullaah told them to call his mother. When she arrived, she held his feet and supplicated, "O ALLAAH! I embraced Islaam of my own accord and my heart has turned away from idols entirely which is why I have discarded them and migrated for Your pleasure. Do not send difficulty upon me and please the idol worshippers; do not place a burden on me which I will be unable to bear." **Hadhrat Anas ↔ states that she had not yet even completed her supplication when her son moved his foot and removed the cloth from his face.** He lived for many years after Rasulullaah passed away and his mother also passed away. Sometime had passed when Ibn Khadhramie ↔ passed away and after giving Ghusal to his body, we prepared for his Janaazah. After his burial a person came and asked us

who we had buried. **We informed him that it was the best of people in this age; it was Hadhrat Ibn Khadhramie .**

The man replied that we should not bury him here as this land does not hold the bodies of the deceased and throws it out, we should rather bury him two miles away. We discussed amongst ourselves that it would be inappropriate to bury him here as his body would be uncovered and the animals would then consume it. We all agreed to bury him elsewhere, so we began to re-open his grave. **When they reached the bottom they were astonished to find that his body was not there but a radiant light was emanating from it. They then closed the grave and left.**[1]

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[1] 'Al-Bidaayah wan Nihaayah'

The blessed butter

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that his mother had a goat from whose milk she would obtain butter. She collect the butter in a container and once it was filled she sent it with her adopted daughter to Rasulullaah , with the message that Rasulullaah should use it to make curry. She did as she was instructed and went to Rasulullaah , informing Rasulullaah that Hadhrat Umie Sulaim had sent it. Rasulullaah instructed his household to empty the container and return it, which they did. When she returned home she left the container in its usual place; Hadhrat Umie Sulaim was not at home at this time. When she returned home she found the container brimming with butter. She scolded her daughter for not giving the butter to Rasulullaah but her daughter replied, "I did give it to Rasulullaah but if you do not believe me then let us ask him." They both went to Rasulullaah and she asked, "O Rasulullaah ! I sent this girl with a container of butter to give to you; did she give it to you." Rasulullaah replied that she had indeed given it to him. **Hadhrat Umie Sulaim said, "I take an oath by that Being Who has sent you with the truth! The container is brimming with butter."** Rasulullaah replied, "O Umie Sulaim! Are you amazed that ALLAAH Ta'ala has fed you in the same manner as you have fed his Rasul? You should eat from it and give others to eat as well."

Hadhrat Umie Sulaim → narrates that she returned home and emptied the butter into the other containers and continued to do so until the butter was finished and all her containers full. She then distributed the butter amongst others and left some for themselves, which they used for almost two months.[1]

iI

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

The blessing of Rasulullaah's supplication

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that his mother, Hadhrat Umie Sulaim took her to Rasulullaah and said, "O Rasulullaah ! This is your small attendant; make a special supplication for him." Rasulullaah then supplicated for Hadhrat Anas ,

"O ALLAAH! Bless his wealth and children, grant him long life and forgive all his sins."

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik would say, "I buried ninety-eight or one hundred and two of my own children. My garden would bear fruit twice a year and my life has been so long that I have become tired of it (he was 103 years old when he passed in 93 A.H) and I have full faith that the fourth supplication of Rasulullaah will be accepted as well (i.e. he will be forgiven)."

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that his mother, Hadhrat Umie Sulaim asked Rasulullaah to supplicate for him and he said,

"O ALLAAH! Grant him abundant wealth and children and bless him therein."

He mentioned, "The result of this supplication of Rasulullaah was that, besides my grandchildren, I buried 125 people of my

family. My garden would bear fruit twice a year and no one else in the area would get fruit twice a year."[1]

Good manners is a quality of Jannat

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ once fell ill and a few people came to visit him. **He instructed his servant, "Bring something for my visitors as I have heard Rasulullaah say that good manners are a quality of (the dwellers of) Jannat."[2]**

lL

[1] ibid

[2] 'Targheeb wat Tarheeb'

The invitation of the tailor

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that a tailor once invited Rasulullaah for meals and he accompanied Rasulullaah to his house. The tailor served barley bread and gravy, which contained a few pieces of meat and calabash. Hadhrat Anas says, "I saw Rasulullaah searching for the calabash in the dish; since that day calabash became appetizingto me."[1]

To follow a person in outward actions is simple but to love a person to the extent that you begin to love what he loves is not easy in the least. The beloved companions of Rasulullaah had reached this level such that their desires were the same as Rasulullaah . History has proven that no leader has had disciples such as the disciples of Rasulullaah .

iI

[1] 'Muslim'

The hunger of Rasulullaah

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that Hadhrat Abu Talha informed Hadhrat Umie Sulaim that he had heard Rasulullaah that day and he sounded very weak, due to hunger. He asked her if there was anything to eat and she said that there was, taking out a few pieces of barley bread. She then wrapped it in her scarf and hid it beneath my clothing and sent me to Rasulullaah . When I arrived at the home of Rasulullaah , I discovered that he was in the Masjid. They were other people sitting around him and I went to stand close to Rasulullaah . On seeing me Rasulullaah asked, "Has Abu Talha sent you?" I replied that he had and Rasulullaah asked, "Has he sent you to invite me for meals?" I replied that he had and Rasulullaah told all those sitting there to follow him. I was walking ahead of them and quickly returned home to inform them what had happened. Hadhrat Abu Talha was worried and said, "Umie Sulaim! Rasulullaah is on his way with guests and we do not have anything to give them." Hadhrat Umie Sulaim replied, "ALLAAH and His Rasul know best (as he is aware of our condition, so do not worry)." Hadhrat Abu Talha went out to welcome Rasulullaah and they both entered the house and Rasulullaah said, "O Umie Sulaim! Bring all the food that you have." The barley bread was given to Rasulullaah , which he ordered to be broken into pieces and Hadhrat Umie Sulaim poured butter over it and made a gravy. **Rasulullaah recited something over the food and then instructed them to let only ten people in. Hadhrat Abu**

Talha invited ten people in and after they had eaten to their fill and left, Rasulullaah instructed him to let another ten people in. Hadhrat Abu Talha invited ten people in and after they too had eaten to their fill and left, Rasulullaah again instructed them to let another ten people in. In this manner all ate to their fill;seventy people ate from that single meal on that day.

In one narration of 'Tabraani', it is mentioned that there were a hundred people present.[1]

lL

[1] 'Muslim'

Hadhrat Anas becomes the richest in Madinah

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that Hadhrat Abu Bakr appointed him to collect Zakaat from a certain area and when he returned, Hadhrat Abu Bakr had passed away. Hadhrat Umar asked, "O Anas! Did you bring the animals of Zakaat to us?" He replied that he had and Hadhrat Umar said, "Bring the animals to us and keep the money." Hadhrat Anas replied, "It is a lot of money." Hadhrat Umar replied, "Even if it is a lot, it is yours." It was four thousand dirhams. Hadhrat Anas states, "I took it and in this manner became the wealthiest man in Madinah."[1]

iI

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

Love for Rasulullaah □

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that a person came to Rasulullaah □ and asked, "When is Qiyaamah?" and Rasulullaah □ replied, "What preparation have you made for it?" The man replied, "I have made no preparation for it except that I love ALLAAH and His Rasul." **Rasulullaah □ answered, "You will be with the one whom you love."** Hadhrat Anas says, "This statement of Rasulullaah □, "You will be with whom you love" brought them so much joy like no other statement. I love Rasulullaah □, Hadhrat Abu Bakr and Hadhrat Umar , and because I love them I have full faith that I will be with them (in Jannat)."

The narration reported in 'Bukhaari' mentions that a Bedouin came to Rasulullaah □ and asked, "When is Qiyaamah?" and Rasulullaah □ replied in amazement, "May ALLAAH reward you! What preparation have you made for it?" The man replied, "I have made no preparation for it except that I love ALLAAH and His Rasul." Rasulullaah □ answered, "You will be with the one whom you love." Hadhrat Anas asked, "Is this glad tidings for us as well (or only for the one who asked the question)?" Rasulullaah □ replied, "Yes, it is for you all as well." Hadhrat Anas related, "This brought us immense joy."

The narration in 'Tirmidhi' adds that Hadhrat Anas said, "No other statement of Rasulullaah □ brought the Sahabah as much joy as this statement of Rasulullaah □." A person asked, "O

Rasulullaah ! A person might love another because he does virtuous deeds (so will he be with such a person on account of his love for him?)" Rasulullaah replied, "A person will be with whom he loves."

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The demise of Rasulullaah

Hadhrat Anas binMaalik ↔ narrates that when the illness of Rasulullaah became worse and he was restless, Hadhrat Fatima → lamented for his restlessness saying compassionately, "O my beloved father!" Rasulullaah replied, "After today your father will never be restless again." When Rasulullaah passed away, Hadhrat Fatima → said, "My father has accepted the invitation of his Rabb. O my father! The resting place of my father has become Jannatul Firdaus. O my father! We mourn his death with Hadhrat Jibraeel _." After Rasulullaah was buried, Hadhrat Fatima → said to Hadhrat Anas ↔, "O Anas ↔! How did you pluck up the courage to throw sand upon the Rasul of ALLAAH ?"

Hadhrat Fatima → said, "O Anas ↔! How did you pluck up the courage to bury Rasulullaah in sand and return?" Hadhrat Thaabit ↦ would begin weeping so much when reporting this narration that he would lose his breath.[1]

iI

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

Rasulullaah's □ dislike for domes

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ narrates that Rasulullaah □ was one day walking in Madinah and a few of the Sahabah had accompanied them, when he saw a huge dome structure. Rasulullaah □ enquired to whom it belonged and the Sahabah informed Rasulullaah □ thatit belonged to a certain Ansaari; Rasulullaah □ remained silent. Sometime later the same Ansaari came to see Rasulullaah □ and when he greeted Rasulullaah □, he turned away from him. The Sahabi repeated the Salaam but still Rasulullaah □ did not reply. This occurred a few times until the Ansaari finally asked the other Sahabah, "Is everything okay? I see the Rasul of ALLAAH □ has turned away from me." They informed him that Rasulullaah □ had taken a walk in Madinah and saw the dome structure he had built. As soon as the Ansaari heard this he went and demolished the structure such that no trace of it remained.

A few days later Rasulullaah □ happened to pass by the same area and seeing no structure there enquired what had happened to it. The Sahabah replied that the Ansaari had asked them the reason for Rasulullaah □ disregarding him and they had informed him that it was because of the dome, on which he immediately demolished it. **Rasulullaah □ said, "Every structure a man builds is bad for him except that which is built out of necessity."**

The above narration was reported in 'Abu Dawood' and a shorter version has been reported in 'Ibn Maajah', where it is mentioned that Rasulullaah said when the Sahabah informed him of the reason why the Ansaari had demolished it, "May ALLAAH have mercy upon him! May ALLAAH have mercy upon him!"[1]

lL

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

The ring of Rasulullaah

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that Rasulullaah had a silver ring on his finger because of which other people also began wearing silver rings. Rasulullaah then removed this silver ring and everyone also stopped wearing theirs.

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar narrates that Rasulullaah would wear a silver ring. One day Rasulullaah removed it and said, "I will never wear it again." Seeing this people also removed their rings.[1]

iI

[1] ibid

Protecting the life of a Muslim

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ؓ narrates that Hadhrat Umar bin Khattaab ؓ asked him, "What do you do when you lay siege to any city?" Hadhrat Anas ؓ replied, "We give one of our men a strong shield covered in hide and send him into the city." Hadhrat Umar ؓ asked, "Tell me what will happen if the people of the city fire rocks at him." Hadhrat Anas ؓ replied, "He is killed then." Hadhrat Umar ؓ said, "Do not do this! As I take an oath by that Being who has control of my life! I am not pleased that you waste the life of a single Muslim in exchange for conquering a city filled with four thousand young enemy soldiers,"[1]

lL

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

Concealing the faults of a Muslim

Hadhrat Saalih bin Kurz ↦ reports that one of his female slaves had committed adultery and he took the slave to the governor, Hakam bin Ayyoob. They were waiting for him when Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ arrived and asked him, "O Saalih! Why is this slave with you?" Hadhrat Saalih replied, "She has committed adultery and I wish to inform the governor about it so that he may punish her accordingly." Hadhrat Anas ↔ said, "Do not do that! Take your slave home, fear ALLAAH and conceal her faults." Hadhrat Saalih replied that he would most certainly report her to the governor but Hadhrat Anas ↔continued to plead with him until he gave in and returned home with the slave.[1]

iI

[1] ibid

A dark day

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that the day Rasulullaah left this world is the day everything in Madinah appeared to be dark and we had not even finished burying Rasulullaah when we felt as if our hearts had changed.

Hadhrat Anas would say when discussing the Hijrat of Rasulullaah , "I was present on that day when Rasulullaah arrived in Madinah; I never saw a day more joyous and bright than that day and I was present on the day that Rasulullaah left this world; I never saw a day so sad and dark as that day."[1]

lL

[1] ibid

Kissing the hand of Hadhrat Anas

Hadhrat Ibn Jadh'aan ↦ reports that Hadhrat Thaabit ↦ asked Hadhrat Anas ↔ if he had touched the hand of Rasulullaah and Hadhrat Anas ↔ replied that he had. Hadhrat Thaabit ↦ then kissed the hand of Hadhrat Anas ↔.[1]

iI

[1] ibid

Excellent character

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that when Rasulullaah arrived in Madinah, Hadhrat Abu Talha Ansaari took my hand and led me to Rasulullaah and said, "O Rasulullaah ! This is an intelligent youngster. He will remain in your service."

I then remained in the service of Rasulullaah whether on a journey or at home and Rasulullaah was so tolerant and understanding that if I ever did something improperly, he never chastised me and if I neglected to do something important he never rebuked me.

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik relates that Rasulullaah had the best character of all people. On one occasion Rasulullaah sent him on some errand and he thought to himself that he will not do it, even though he felt that should as it was the order of Rasulullaah . Nevertheless he went to play with the other children and completely forgot about the task Rasulullaah had given to him. During this time Rasulullaah arrived and held his neck. When Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik looked up he saw Rasulullaah smiling at him. Rasulullaah said, "O Unais (the name which Rasulullaah would affectionately address Hadhrat Anas by)! What happened to the task I had given you?" Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik replied, "Yes Rasulullaah ! I am going immediately to fulfil it." Hadhrat Anas narrates, "I

remained in the service of Rasulullaah for ten years but he never scolded me nor rebuked me for failing to carry out a task."

Hadhrat Anas says that he spent ten years in the service of Rasulullaah and there was never an occasion wherein he failed to carry out a task given to him by Rasulullaah or that Rasulullaah admonished him for failing to fulfil it. **On the other hand if anyone else in the house scolded him then Rasulullaah would intervene saying, "Leave him, if it was meant to happen then it would have."**[1]

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[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

The gift of Hadhrat Umie Sulaim

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that when Rasulullaah arrived in Madinah he was only ten years old and his mother Hadhrat Umie Sulaim took him to Rasulullaah and said, "O Rasulullaah ! All the men and women of the Ansaar have given you some sort of gift but I do not have anything to gift to you except this son of mine; therefore please except him from me. He will remain in your service for as long as you desire."

Hadhrat Anas

Said, "I then remained in the service of Rasulullaah for ten years and he never hit me norcursed me nor rebuked me.[1]

iI

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

Care for animals

Hakam bin Ayyoob was one of the governors of the Umayyad Khilaafat, whose severity had even affected the animals. On one occasion Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ went to visit him at his home and he found that they had tied a chicken by its leg and were shooting arrows towards it and each time the arrow went pass, the chicken would flutter its wings (to their amusement). Hadhrat Anas ↔ was angered by this and admonished all of them.[1]

lL

[1] 'Siyarus Sahabah'

Umar bin Abdul Azeez in the company of Hadhrat Anas

Hadhrat Umar bin Abdul Azeez ↦ was appointed governor of Madinah by the Umayyad Khilaafat and since he was from the royal family, he grew up in the lap of luxury and did not have much concern for Deen. However in accordance with the custom of the time, he would lead the Salaah and at times make errors as well. Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ would rebuke him and after this occurred on a few occasions Umar bin Abdul Azeez ↦ one day asked him the reason for this and Hadhrat Anas ↔ replied,

"I have seen Rasulullaah perform Salaah and when your Salaah conforms to the Salaah of Rasulullaah then I will be pleased, until then I will not read Salaah behind you." The temperament of Hadhrat Umar bin Abdul Azeez was one of self-reformation and this statement weighed heavy on him and prompted him to seek Deeni knowledge. **What better person was there to learn about Deen from than Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔? Hadhrat Umar bin Abdul Azeez ↔spent some time in his company and the result of the tutorship of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ was that Hadhrat Umar bin Abdul Azeez began to read such perfect Salaah that even Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ had to admit that his Salaah resembled the Salaah of Rasulullaah .**[1]

iI

[1] ibid

An incident in the journey from Damascus

On one occasion Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik travelled to Damascus on the request of approximately forty Ansaar. When returning from Damascus, he stopped to perform Asr Salaah at a place known as "Hajjun Naaqah". Since the journey had not yet ended, he performed two Rakaats of Salaah and returned to his tent, whereas the others all performed four Rakaats. When Hadhrat Anas learnt of this he became extremely angry and said, "When ALLAAH has permitted this, why do people not take advantage of this. **I have heard Rasulullaah say that a time will soon come when people will dive into intricacies and make things difficult but in reality they will actually be blind."[1]**

lL

[1] 'Siyarus Sahabah'

Concern for Salaah

On one occasion a few people had come to visit Hadhrat Anas in Maalik ﷺ after Zuhr Salaah and he asked for some water to be brought. They enquired which Salaah was he preparing for and he replied that it he was preparing for Asr Salaah. One of them remarked that they had just performed Zuhr Salaah. Seeing the inattention of the leaders and negligence of the common people, Hadhrat Anas ﷺ said, "That is the Salaah of a Munaafiq that he sits idle and not prepare for Salaah. When the sun is about to set then he rushes and pecks the ground four times like a chicken, not remembering ALLAAH in the least."[1]

iI

[1] ibid

Encouraging good

Along with speaking the truth comes encouraging good. In the noble Quraan, where the Deen of Islaam is praised, **the first meritorious quality mentioned of this Ummat is that they call towards good deeds. This quality could be found in perfection within Hadhrat Anas .**

The fountain of Kauthar was once mentioned in the presence of Ubaidullaah bin Ziyaad, who claimed that its existence was uncertain. When Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik learnt of this he told them that he would go and explain this to him. He went before Ubaidullaah in Ziyaad and said to him, "You asked about the fountain of Kauthar. Rasulullaah has mentioned this..." He then went on to narrate the Hadeeth regarding the fountain of Kauthar and then returned home.[1]

lL

[1] ibid

Overlook the faults of the Ansaar

Once Hadhrat Mus'ab bin Zubair ↔ heard that a person from the Ansaar was planning something (against him) and decided to arrest him. People informed Hadhrat Anas ↔ about this and set out to meet Hadhrat Mus'ab bin Zubair ↔, and informed him that Rasulullaah had advised the governors to show kindness to the Ansaar and overlook their faults. This Hadeeth had such an effect on Hadhrat Mus'ab bin Zubair ↔ that he climbed down and placed his cheek on the ground, after which he said, "The command of Rasulullaah is first. I will leave him (and not arrest him)."[1]

iI

[1] 'Siyarus Sahabah'

Hurmuz embraces Islaam

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that they laid siege to Tastar and eventually the governor of Tastar, whose name was Hurmuz, surrendered to the decision of Hadhrat Umar. Hadhrat Anas accompanied him to Hadhrat Umar, who asked him to speak. Hurmuz asked, "Should I speak like one who has hope for life or as one about to be put to death?" Hadhrat Umar, "Do not fear and speak." Hurmuz then said, "O Arabs! As long as ALLAAH was not with you, ALLAAH Ta'ala left the matter between us and we made you our slaves, killed you, and looted your wealth but since ALLAAHhas begun assisting you, we no longer have the ability to fight you." Hadhrat Umar asked Hadhrat Anas for his opinion and he said, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! I have left behind me a large number of the enemy. If you kill him then they will lose hope for life and fight the Muslims more fiercely than before (therefore do not kill him)." Hadhrat Umar replied, "How can I let the murderer of individuals such as Hadhrat Baraa bin Maalik and Hadhrat Hajzah bin Thour live (as he is the one who killed them both)?" Hadhrat Anas narrates that when he saw that Hadhrat Umar had decided to kill Hurmuz, he said, "You cannot kill him because you told him not to fear and speak (which denotes that he have awarded him asylum)."

Hadhrat Umar remarked, "It seems that you have taken a bribe from him, or reaped some reward from him." Hadhrat Anas replied, "Neither have I taken a bribe nor have I reaped

any reward from him." Hadhrat Umar said to him, "Either you bring another witness besides yourself to corroborate your claim (that my statement, "Do not fear and speak" means he has been awarded asylum) or I will begin the punishment with you." Hadhrat Anas narrates that he left and found Hadhrat Zubair bin Awwaam, who he brought before Hadhrat Umar and corroborated his claim. Hadhrat Umar did not kill Hurmuz, he embraced Islaam and Hadhrat Umar stipulated a wage for him from the Baitul-Maal (public treasury).[1]

lL

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

The poisoned food

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ narrates that a Jewish woman brought some meat, which had been poisoned, to Rasulullaah . Rasulullaah ate a little from him and realised that it had been poisoned. The woman was brought before Rasulullaah and he asked her the reason for poisoning the meat. She plainly said that she wished to kill Rasulullaah . Rasulullaah replied, "ALLAAH Ta'ala would never make your plans against me a success." The Sahabah enquired asked if Rasulullaah was going to kill the woman and Rasulullaah replied that he was not. **Hadhrat Anas ↔ narrates that he saw the effects of that poison on the throat of Rasulullaah ↔ for the rest of his life.**

This same incident has been narrated by Hadhrat Abu Hurairah ↔ as well, where he states that a Jewish woman presented some meat containing poison before Rasulullaah . Rasulullaah ate a little from it and informed the Sahabah that it contained poison. Rasulullaah asked her why she had poisoned the meat and she said, "I wished to know if you were a true Nabi; as then ALLAAH would save you, or if you were a false claimant; who would then be killed by the poison and people would be saved from your deception." Rasulullaah remained silent after she said this.

Imaam Ahmed ↦ has reported a similar narration as that of Hadhrat Abu Hurairah ↔ from Hadhrat Ibn Abbaas ↔, wherein it is mentioned that Rasulullaah would feel pain in his body on account of that poison because of which he would perform cupping. **Once while on a journey, while in Ihraam, Rasulullaah felt the pain, so he performed cupping.[1]**

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[1] ibid

Rasulullaah's son passes away

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that he saw Hadhrat Ibraheem , the son of Rasulullaah , before him in the throes of death. Tears were flowing from the eyes of Rasulullaah as he watched him; Rasulullaah said, "The eyes tear, the heart mourns but we will only say that with the tongue which pleases our Rabb. O Ibraheem ! I take an oath by ALLAAH! We are saddened by your departure."[1]

iI

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

Participation in the Janaazah of an Ansaari

Ibn Sireen ↦ reports that Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ once joined the Janaazah of an Ansaari and people were seeking forgiveness for him in a loud voice. Hadhrat Anas ↔ did not admonish them for this nor did he prohibit it.[1]

lL

[1] 'Ahmed'

Hadhrat Anas's mother embraces Islaam

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that his mother, Hadhrat Umie Sulaim, went to his father and said to him, "Today I have brought such news which you will dislike." His father replied, "You always bring news which I dislike from that villager." Hadhrat Umie Sulaim replied, "He may be a villager but ALLAAH Ta'ala chose him and preferred him to be His Nabi." His father asked what the news was and she said, "Wine has been made Haraam." His father said, "Today you and I will be separated (i.e. I divorce you)." His father then died while still being a Mushrik.

Hadhrat Abu Talha then proposed for her hand in marriage but Hadhrat Umie Sulaim said, "As long as you are a Mushrik I cannot marry you." Hadhrat Abu Talha replied, "I take an oath by ALLAAH! You do not desire what you say but you desire gold and silver (and are merely using Islaam as a pretext)." Hadhrat Umie Sulaim answered, "I make ALLAAH and His Rasul my witness that if you embrace Islaam then I will be satisfied (And will not demand Mehr)." Hadhrat Abu Talha asked who will take him to embrace Islaam and Hadhrat Umie Sulaim ordered Hadhrat Anas to take him to Rasulullaah. They both walked to meet Rasulullaah, with Hadhrat Abu Talha placing his hands on the shoulders of Hadhrat Anas. When they came to Rasulullaah they related what had transpired, Hadhrat Abu Talha greeted and then embraced Islaam. **Rasulullaah**

performed his Nikaah to Hadhrat Umie Sulaim in lieu of his Islaam.

A son was born to her from this union, who was loved dearly by his father, but passed away when he just begun to walk. When Hadhrat Abu Talha returned home he asked Hadhrat Umie Sulaim, "How is my son?" Hadhrat Umie Sulaim replied that he was better than he was (which is in actual fact the truth and not a lie as a believer is better off in the Aakhirah than he is in this world). Hadhrat Umie Sulaim then asked the reason why he had not come home for lunch that day and if he had eaten. She then placed food before him and said, "Tell me if a person borrows something from another and it remains with him for awhile until one day the owner sends someone to reclaim his possession, should that be a reason for worry?" Hadhrat Abu Talha replied that it should not be a reason to worry; on which Hadhrat Umie Sulaim informed him that his son had left this world (that ALLAAH Ta'ala had reclaimed what he had given us).

Hadhrat Abu Talha asked where his son was now and Hadhrat Umie Sulaim informed him that he was in the room. Hadhrat Abu Talha went into the room, lifted the cloth from his face, recited "To ALLAAH do we belong and unto Him shall we return" and then proceeded to inform Rasulullaah of what Hadhrat Umie Sulaim had told him.

Rasulullaah replied, "I take an oath by ALLAAH! Because this woman bore the loss patiently, ALLAAH Ta'ala will grant her another son." Later when another son was born to her, Rasulullaah told Hadhrat Anas, "Go and tell your mother that after the cord is cut she should send the child to him before

bathing him." Hadhrat Umie Sulaim sent her newly born son with Hadhrat Anas , who placed him before Rasulullaah . Rasulullaah asked for three Ajwa dates to be brought to him and when they were; Rasulullaah removed the pits from them, chewed the dates and then placed it in the mouth of the child. When the baby began to suck it, Rasulullaah said, **"He is an Ansaari that is why he likes dates."**

Rasulullaah then ordered Hadhrat Anas to inform his mother that ALLAAH Ta'ala will bless her son and make him pious.[1]

iI

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

In the company of Hadhrat Umar

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ narrates that he one day accompanied Hadhrat Umar ↔ for a walk. They continued to walk until Hadhrat Umar ↔ entered a garden and he remained outside, with a wall separating them. He overheard Hadhrat Umar ↔ saying to himself, "O Ameerul Mu'mineen! You had better fear ALLAAH because of you do not then ALLAAH Ta'ala will most certainly punish you."[1]

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[1] ibid

The tolerance of Hadhrat Anas

Hadhrat Ali bin Zaid ↦ reports that he was sitting with Hajjaaj bin Yusuf in the palace, when he was taking people to task because of them siding with Ibn Ash'ath when Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ happened to walk in. When he came closer, Hajjaaj bin Yusuf addressed him saying, "O wretched one! The one who revels in mischief! Sometimes you sided with Ali bin Abi Taalib ↔, at times with Ibn Zubair ↔ and at times with Ibn Ash'ath. Listen carefully! I will uproot you like how a weed is uprooted and I will skin you like how a sheep is skinned." **Hadhrat Anas ↔ replied, "May ALLAAH Ta'ala give the Ameer understanding. Who is he directing this statement to?"** Hajjaaj replied, "I directing it towards you, May ALLAAH Ta'ala make you deaf (ALLAAH forbid!)" Hadhrat Anas ↔ replied, "To ALLAAH do we belong and unto Him shall we return." After which he left the palace and said, "Had I not remembered my children, who would have to bear the oppression of Hajjaaj, I would have given him such a reply that he would have been stumped."[1]

iI

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

Hadhrat Anas was a Sahabi of Badr

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ would say that he was ten years old when Rasulullaah arrived in Madinah and he was twenty years old when Rasulullaah passed away. His mother and maternal aunt would encourage him to remain in the service of Rasulullaah .

Hadhrat Thumamah ↦ reports that Hadhrat Anas ↔ was once delivering his discourse and his students were asking him about various subjects, when one person asked whether he had participated in the battle of Badr. Hadhrat Anas ↔ replied, "May your mother be sacrificed for you! How could I not be present?"

Hadhrat Muhammed bin Abdullaah Ansaari ↦ narrates that when Rasulullaah left for Badr, Hadhrat Anas ↔ accompanied him. He was a young lad at that time and would remain in the service of Rasulullaah .

Hadhrat Anas ↔ narrates that twenty youth of the Ansaar would remain in the service of Rasulullaah all the time, whom Rasulullaah would appoint to fulfil various tasks.[1]

lL

[1] ibid

Permissibility of silk mixed with wool

Hadhrat Aamir bin Ubaid Baahili ↦ says that he asked Hadhrat Anas ↔ about that silk which had been mixed with wool and he replied, "I wish ALLAAH Ta'ala had not created this cloth;with the exception of Hadhrat Umar ↔ and Abdullaah bin Umar ↔, all the Sahabah had worn it." (Such cloth is permissible to wear but since the wealthy non-Arabs would wear it, Hadhrat Anas ↔ disliked it).[1]

iI

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

The Waleemah of Rasulullaah

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that Rasulullaah spent the night with one his wives, just after marrying them, and the next morning Hadhrat Umie Sulaim prepared a sweet meat of dates, butter and flour, which she sent with him to Rasulullaah . This was a time of shortage and difficulty; he presented it to Rasulullaah and said, "O Rasulullaah ! Umie Sulaim sends her greetings and this food for you." Rasulullaah instructed him to leave it in one corner and then instructed him to call a few individuals (whose names he took) as well as every Muslim he meets on the way. Hadhrat Anas didas he was told and when he returned he found that the house and courtyard was filled with people. **The narrator reports that he asked Hadhrat Anas , how many people were present and he replied that there were approximately three hundred.**

Rasulullaah then instructed him to bring the food which Hadhrat Umie Sulaim had sent and when it was brought, Rasulullaah supplicated over it. He then ordered everyone to sit in groups of ten and for each of them to eat from what was before them after reciting "Bismillaah". They all began eating until they had all eaten to their fill, on which Rasulullaah instructed Hadhrat Anas to pick up the leftovers. Hadhrat Anas narrates, "I do not know whether there was more food before serving it or now when I was picking it up."

All the people had left but a few remained behind, engaged in conversation. **Rasulullaah's □ wife, who he had just married, was sitting with her face towards the wall.** These people continued sitting for a long time, which caused difficulty to Rasulullaah □but he did not tell them anything out of modesty. If those sitting knew this then they would not have sat there as they would know that they were causing him difficulty. Rasulullaah □ then left the house and went to greet all his other wives and only when Rasulullaah □ returned did they realise that they were causing difficulty to Rasulullaah □ and they all quickly left. Rasulullaah □ then entered the house and erected a veil on the door; Rasulullaah □ was in the house and Hadhrat Anas was left in the courtyard. Rasulullaah □ was only a little while in the house when the following verses were revealed which Rasulullaah □ then recited to him;

"O you who have Imaan! Enter the rooms of the Nabi □only when you arepermitted to do so *(invited)* to partake of a meal. Then too,do not wait for it *(the meal)* tobe prepared *(by arriving too early or without invitation),* but enter when *(the meal* is *done and)* you arecalled *(to eat)* and disperse *(depart)* once you have eaten without *(remaining behind and)*enjoying a *(lengthy)* conversation. Indeed this *(arriving too early and remaining behind afterwards)*hurts the Nabi □, but he is shy for you *(he does not tell you lest you feel offended). (However),*ALLAAH does not shy away from the truth *(and makes it clear to all without exception).* When youask them *(Rasulullaah's wives)* for anything, then ask them from behind a curtain *(withoutseeing them).* This is purer for your hearts and for their hearts *(for it safeguards you from evilthoughts and desires).* It is not *(permissible)* for you *(Mu'mineen)* to hurt the Nabi □*(in any way),* norto ever marry his wives after him *(after he passes away).* Verily this *(hurting Rasulullaah*

andmarrying his wives after his demise) is grave in the sight of your Rabb. If you make something *(such* as an *intention to marry of Rasulullaah*'s *wives after him)* public orkeep it secret, then *(remember that)* ALLAAH certainly has knowledge of everything *(and willtake you to task for it).*"
(Surah Ahzaab: 53,54)

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was the first person to hear this verse directly from Rasulullaah before anyone else.[1]

lL

[1] 'Hayaatus Sahabah'

Deep love for Rasulullaah

The special attendant of Rasulullaah could be seen in the first row of Muslims. From the time he was able to comprehend he was immersed in an environment filled with the teachings and discussion of ALLAAH's' beloved, Rasulullaah . Every individual in his household was a devoted disciple of Rasulullaah from whom he inherited a deep love for Rasulullaah . He spent ten years in the loyal service of Rasulullaah and was so touched with the noble personality of Rasulullaah that he was always lost in his love for the 'Mercy to the worlds'. When the Rasul of ALLAAH left this earthly abode, Hadhrat Anas's heart was ripped from his chest as being separated from his beloved for even a moment was unbearable for him. Only when he would hold the mementos of Rasulullaah would he find solace. When relating the events of the era of Risaalat, he would tremble and weep, forcing others to do the same.

On one occasion Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik said, "I have never touched any cloth or silk softer than the palms of Rasulullaah . I have never smelt any musk or amber more beautiful than the perspiration of Rasulullaah ."[1]

Hadhrat Anas would see Rasulullaah often in dreams. Hadhrat Mathnaa bin Sa'eed narrates that he heard Hadhrat Anas say,

[1] 'Bukhaari', 'Muslim'

"There has not been a single night in which I have not seen my beloved (Rasulullaah) and wept."

Caution in issuing verdicts

In the latter part of his life, whenever any person would ask him any ruling, he would send them to Hadhrat Hasan Basri ↦ and say to them, "We heard and he heard, and he remembers and we have forgotten."[1]

iI

[1] 'Khairul Quroon kie Darsgah Meh'

The principle when relating Hadeeth

Hadhrat Anas was once narrating Hadeeth to his students when one of them asked if he had heard this directly from Rasulullaah and he replied,

"I take an oath by ALLAAH! I did not hear everything I narrate directly from Rasulullaah but we never used to lie to each other (about what we did hear)."[1]

lL

[1] ibid

His love for his students

One of Hadhrat Anas's ↔ students, Hameed Thaweel, narrates that they would attend the discourses of Hadhrat Anas ↔ and Thaabit bin Aslam Banaani ↦ would accompany them, who would stop at every Masjid they passed and perform Salaah therein. As a result he would get left behind and when they would arrive at the gathering of Hadhrat Anas ↔, he would enquire about Thaabit and say, "Thaabit is a purified cloth, whom I have great affection for."

Thaabit Banaani ↦ himself mentions that they were once all present before Hadhrat Anas ↔ when he said to them, "I take an oath by ALLAAH you all are more beloved to me than my own children, except for those who are equal to you (in knowledge)."[1]

iI

[1] 'Khairul Quroon kie Darsgah Meh'

Enthusiasm to learn

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ narrates that they were seven of them who would remain in the company of Rasulullaah and Rasulullaah would teach them. When Rasulullaah would leave, they would discuss the lesson with each other and they would leave the gathering with that lesson having been ingrained in their minds.[1]

lL

[1] ibid

The advice of Rasulullaah

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik narrates that he was once alone with Rasulullaah when he said,

"O my son! If you have the ability to rise in the morning and sleep at night in that condition that you harbourno ill feelings for another than do so."

After a little while Rasulullaah added,

"O my son! This is my Sunnat and whoever loves my Sunnat loves me and whoever loves me will be with me in Jannat."[1]

iI

[1] 'Tirmidhi'

Closeness of Qiyaamah

Imaam Awzaai reports that Ubay Muhaajir informed him that when Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik went to see Waleed; he asked him if he had heard Rasulullaah say anything regarding Qiyaamah. Hadhrat Anas replied, "Rasulullaah said Qiyaamah is close to you like the distance between two fingers."[1]

lL

[1] 'Al-Bidaayah wan Nihaayah'

The tears of Hadhrat Anas

Imaam Zuhrie narrates that he went to see Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ and he was weeping. He asked him why he was weeping and he replied, "I do not see anything like how it was in the time of Rasulullaah and the Sahabah with the exception of Salaah and in that too you people do as you please."

In another narration it is mentioned, "You have spoiled Salaah as well." The Khulafaa of Banu Umayyaah would delay the Salaah until the final moment without any remorse with the exception of Hadhrat Umar bin Abdul Azeez ↦ who did not allow the Salaah do be delayed during his Khilaafat.[1]

iI

[1] 'Al-Bidaayah wan Nihaayah'

Seeing Rasulullaah □ every night

Sa'eed Dharaa narrates that he heard Hadhrat Anas ↔ say, "There has not been a single night in which I have not seen my beloved (Rasulullaah □) and wept."

Similarly Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar ↔ narrates that Hadhrat Anas ↔ would take care of Rasulullaah's □ sandals and safeguard his belongings.

It is reported in 'Abu Dawood' on the authority of Thaabit Banaani that Hadhrat Anas ↔ would say, "I have hope that I will meet Rasulullaah □ on the Day of Qiyaamah and I will say to him, "Your humble attendant is present."[1]

lL

[1] ibid

Where will I find you

Imaam Ahmed reports on the authority of Nasr bin Anas that Hadhrat Anas bin Malik said, "I asked Rasulullaah to intercede on my behalf on the Day of Qiyaamah and he said he would. I then asked Rasulullaah where I would find him (on the day of Qiyaamah) and he said, "On the Bridge of Siraat". I asked him if do not find him there then where should I look and Rasulullaah replied, "Then look for me at the Scales of Deeds." I asked where else should I look if I do not find him there and Rasulullaah replied, "Then you will find me at the pond of Kauthar; besides these three places I will be nowhere else."[1]

iI

[1] ibid

The etiquettes of Jumu'ah Salaah

Hadhrat Saalih bin Ibraheem reports that a few of them were sitting on Friday and talking amongst themselves, when Hadhrat Anas arrived and told them to be silent. When the Salaah was about to begin, Hadhrat Anas said, "I think I might have spoiled my own Jumu'ah in telling you people to be quiet."[1]

lL

[1] 'Al-Bidaayah wan Nihaayah'

Supplication for rain

Thaabit Banaani narrates that he was sitting with Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik when his gardener came to him and complained of the lack of rain. Hadhrat Anas made Wudhu, went out into the field and performed two Rakaats of Salaah and supplicated to ALLAAH. As he did this, clouds began to gather and all of a sudden it began to rain. Hadhrat Thaabit says he thought to himself that it must have been a freak coincidence but when the rain stopped Hadhrat Anas sent someone to see how far it had rained and when he returned, he informed us that it had only rained on the land belonging to Hadhrat Anas.[1]

iI

[1] ibid

The status of Hadhrat Anas according to Abdul Malik bin Marwaan

Hadhrat Ali bin Yazeed reports that he was sitting with Hajjaaj bin Yusuf in the palace, when he was telling people what had happened with Ibn Ash'ath. Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik happened to walk in at that time and Hajjaaj bin Yusuf addressed him saying, "O wretched one! The one who revels in mischief! Sometimes you sided with Ali bin Abi Taalib, at times with Ibn Zubair and at times with Ibn Ash'ath. Listen carefully! I will uproot you like how a weed is uprooted. Hadhrat Anas asked, "Are you referring to me, O Ameer? Hajjaaj replied, "I am referring to you, may ALLAAH Ta'ala grant you the ability to hear" Hadhrat Anas left the palace and stopped in an open area where he said, "Had I not remembered my children, who would have to bear the oppression of Hajjaaj, I would have given him such a reply that he would have been stumped and I would not care how I would be killed for saying it. I will probably never ever hear anything as demeaning as what I heard today.

Abu Bakr bin Ayyaash reports that Hadhrat Anas then wrote a letter to the Khalifah Abdul Malik bin Marwaan, complaining to him of the harsh treatment of Hajjaaj bin Yusuf. In addition he wrote, **"When he sees a Christian or Jew belittling Rasulullaah he honourshim but such (cruel) treatment is shown to me after I remained in the service of Rasulullaah for ten years. Abdul Malik wrote to Hajjaaj instructing**

him to immediately seek forgiveness from Hadhrat Anas and please him and even kiss his feet; if he fails to do so then he will be severely punished.

When Hajjaaj bin Yusuf received this letter he intended to go to Hadhrat Anas but Isma'eel bin Abdullaah bin Abi Muhaajir, who brought the letter, advised Hadhrat Anas to be the first to make efforts to reconcile. Isma'eel was a close friend of Hajjaaj. Hadhrat Anas arrived and Hajjaaj stood to meet him saying, "You and I are one and the same. O my neighbor! I wish that we never have any disputes in the future."

Ibn Qutaibah reports that when Hadhrat Anas wrote to Abdul Malik about the disrespect of Hajjaaj, he wrote to Hajjaaj, "O disobedient camel! I wished to kick you so hard that you land in Jahannam. Rectify yourself."[1]

lL

[1] 'Al-Bidaayah wan Nihaayah'

A virtue of Hadhrat Anas's mother

Once Rasulullaah was relating one of his dreams, when he said, "I entered Jannat and heard the footsteps of another before me and I asked who it was. I was told that it is the mother of Hadhrat Anas, Sahlah binte Milhaan (Hadhrat Umie Sulaim)."[1]

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[1] 'Muslim', 'Ahmed'

She was better than you

Hadhrat Thaabit Banaani ↦ reports that he was present in the service of Hadhrat Anas ↔ and his daughter was also present. Hadhrat Anas ↔ was saying that a woman once came to Rasulullaah and said, "O Rasulullaah ! Do you have any need for me (i.e. Do you wish to marry me)?" On this Hadhrat Anas's ↔ daughter said, "She had so little modesty." Hadhrat Anas ↔ retorted, "She was better than you; she was inclined to Rasulullaah which is why she offered her hand."[1]

iI

[1] 'Ainah Seerat Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik'

The cup of Rasulullaah

Hadhrat Anas had the cup from which Rasulullaah would drink in his possession. Once it happened to break and he joined the pieces together using silver. The cup had a ring on it made of steel and Hadhrat Anas wished to cover in silver also but Hadhrat Abu Talha stopped him saying, **"Do not change that which Rasulullaah himself had made."**[1]

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[1] 'Ainah Seerat Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik'

The battle of Khaibar

During the battle of Khaibar after Rasulullaah had attained victory, the leg of Hadhrat Anas , who was still young at that time, rubbed against the leg of Rasulullaah causing his thighs to be exposed. Rasulullaah did not scold Hadhrat Anas and instead overlooked his mistake.[1]

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[1] 'Musnad Ahmed'

Remembering Hadhrat Sa'ad bin Muaadh

Hadhrat Sa'ad bin Muaadh's grandson, Hadhrat Waaqid bin Amr bin Sa'ad reports that Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik once came to their town and he presented himself before Hadhrat Anas, who asked him who he was. He replied, "Waaqid bin Amr!" Hadhrat Anas began to weep when he heard his name and said,

"Your features resemble Sa'ad bin Muaadh who was tall and well-built. Once Hadhrat Sa'ad sent a cotton robe to Rasulullaah, which had gold sown into it. Rasulullaah wore it and climbed the Mimbar. When people saw the robe of Rasulullaah, they began to touch it and say that they have not seen anything like it. Rasulullaah replied, "You are astonished with this whereas the sash Sa'ad will receive in Jannat is far greater than what you see."[1]

[1] 'Ainah Seerat Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik'

Advice regarding animals

Hishaam reports that he once accompanied his grandfather, Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik ↔ to visit Hakam bin Ayyoob and found that they had tied a chicken by its leg and were shooting arrows towards it. Hadhrat Anas ↔ was angered by this and said,**"Rasulullaah has forbidden a person from tying an animal or caging it, and then making it a target."**[1]

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[1] 'Muslim'

The supplication of Rasulullaah

On one occasion Hadhrat Qataadah ↔ asked Hadhrat Anas ↔ which was the supplication which Rasulullaah made the most and Hadhrat Anas ↔ replied that Rasulullaah would say majority of the time;

"O ALLAAH! Our Rabb grant us good in this world and good in the Aakhirah and save us from the fire of Jahannam."

Hadhrat Anas ↔ would also make this supplication the majority of the time.[1]

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[1] 'Ahmed'

The final journey

In the year 93 A.H, after Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik's age had exceeded one hundred, he fell ill. His students and well-wishers remained constantly by his side and people came from afar to come and see him during his illness. When his death drew closer he instructed Hadhrat Thaabit Banaani, who was his closest student, to place the blessed hairs of Rasulullaah upon his tongue. Hadhrat Thaabit carried out his request and in this condition he passed away. *To ALLAAH do we belong and unto Him shall we return.*

Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik was 103 years old at the time of his demise and besides him there was no other Sahabi alive in Basra and with the exception of Hadhrat Abu Thufail, no other Sahabi was alive in the entire Muslim empire. A large number of his students, family, and friends were present in his Janaazah, which was performed by Fusthin bin Mudrak Kalaabi. He was buried close to his home in the area known as Thaf.

People were extremely grief stricken by the demise of Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik, and it was certainly worth grieving over, as the disciples of Rasulullaah had left this world one at a time and now only two individuals remained who had been blessed with having seen Rasulullaah and now even one of them has left this world.

When Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik passed away a person said, "Distressing indeed!" People enquired why it was so distressing and he replied, "An innovator would come to me

and whenever he would refute Hadeeth, I would take him to Hadhrat Anas who would relate the Hadeeth to him and settle his objections. Now which Sahabi remains that l may take him to?"[1]

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[1] 'Siyarus Sahabah'

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About the book

The book before you is a selection of a hundred stories regarding the special attendant of Rasulullaah , Hadhrat Anas bin Maalik , who spent ten years in the service and close proximity of Rasulullaah . A great and noble Sahabi, who would frequently come in and out of the house of Rasulullaah , and also guarded his secrets.

It will infuse within the reader an ardent desire to follow in his footsteps and in so doing become a true follower and disciple of Rasulullaah , which will inevitably lead one to the gates of eternal success.

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